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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

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HEARING

pts. 1-10

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

APRIL 10, 1953

PART 1

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



3653
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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

32918



March 25, 1955

*9335.4A175

pts. 1-10

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m., pursuant to recess, in the old Supreme Court room, the Capitol, Senator William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jenner and Butler.

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; and Robert McManus, staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, under the authority conferred on it by the United States Senate to investigate "the extent, nature, and effects of the subversive activities in the United State," during the past 3 years has been uncovering evidence of extensive Communist penetration in Government.

The subcommittee has been impressed by the extent to which the Communists it has exposed were able to move, often with great facility, from one Government agency to another, spinning their web of intrigue and drawing with them in positions of power and influence their confederates and auxiliaries. The purpose of this series of hearings will be to determine the existence of and to expose the design by which Communist agents were able to infiltrate the executive and legislative branches of Government.

The subcommittee expects that these hearings will aid it in recommending legislation to prevent further infiltration, and to discover methods and individuals that the Communist International organization may still be employing today.

The subcommittee undertakes this investigation primarily with the view to preventing further infiltration and not to hold up to the pillory past misdeeds. But the past is prolog. The subcommittee hopes that all persons with knowledge of this penetration will assist the subcommittee in its purpose.

We will call the first witness in this series of hearings.

Mr. MORRIS. The first witness is Henry H. Collins, Jr.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Collins has made the request to this committee that no photographs be taken of him, and we will ask the cooperation of the gentlemen of the press and photographers to refrain from taking his photograph. He also made the request that no television be used in this hearing, and we have cooperated with his request to that extent.

You may hold up your right hand to be sworn to testify.

Do you swear that the testimony you shall give in this hearing before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. COLLINS. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF HENRY H. COLLINS, JR., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.,
ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH FORER, ESQ., WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The CHAIRMAN. You may state your full name to the committee.

Mr. COLLINS. Henry H. Collins, Jr.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mr. COLLINS. Bronxville, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Morris.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may I have the privilege at this time of reading the statement I submitted to the committee in executive session yesterday?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you may.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the jurisdiction of this subcommittee is to investigate matters relating to the internal security. In my opinion the subcommittee is wasting its time and the public funds in calling me as a witness. There is nothing about me that has any bearing on internal security. At no time have I knowingly engaged in any activity against the interests of my country. On the contrary, in World War II I spent 2 years overseas as an officer in the European theater and received a commendation for my service during the Battle of the Bulge as well as 3 ribbons and 5 battle stars. I have also given many years of service by employment to both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government.

I have tried to continue the examples set by my forebears, who consistently served their country in honored civil and military offices since the 1600's. Unfortunately, however, under present circumstances of near hysteria, many men of integrity, myself included, find themselves harassed by inquisitions as to their opinions, associations, and friendships and by irresponsible accusations of disreputable witnesses who make it a lucrative profession to bear false witness against others.

I shall, therefore, if it appears appropriate, not hesitate to avail myself of the rights under the fifth amendment, which our Constitution provides for everyone. In doing so, I in no way admit or imply guilt of any kind. The fifth amendment was written into the Constitution for the protection of the innocent against the very kind of star-chamber proceedings that this committee is conducting.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed with the questioning, Mr. Morris. We will let the record speak for itself.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, where did you obtain your academic degrees?

Mr. COLLINS. At Princeton and Harvard.

Mr. MORRIS. What degree did you obtain from Princeton?

Mr. COLLINS. Bachelor of arts.

Mr. MORRIS. What year?

Mr. COLLINS. 1926.

Mr. MORRIS. What degree did you obtain from Harvard?

Mr. COLLINS. Master of arts, 1927.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your first employment, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. My first employment was a paper-manufacturing company in Philadelphia.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the name of that company?

Mr. COLLINS. A. M. Collins Manufacturing Co.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that a family corporation?

Mr. COLLINS. It was.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you own stock in the corporation at the time?

Mr. COLLINS. Some.

Mr. MORRIS. What position did you have with the A. M. Collins Paper Co.?

Mr. COLLINS. I had various positions; production control manager, secretary, and treasurer.

Mr. MORRIS. And how long did you work for the A. M. Collins Paper Co.?

Mr. COLLINS. About 5 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you leave that to take Government employment?

Mr. COLLINS. After a period of unemployment I did; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your first Government employment, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. The National Recovery Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you give us a brief job description of your duties in the National Recovery Administration?

Mr. COLLINS. I was a code adviser on the staff of the Labor Advisory Board, and our duties were to advise the deputies in charge of the various codes as to the interests of labor in that connection. There were also industrial advisers and consumer advisers, all of them on advisory staffs that assisted the deputy in the formulation of the codes.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay at that job?

Mr. COLLINS. Approximately a year and a half, until the Supreme Court invalidated the NRA.

Mr. MORRIS. Then what did you do?

Mr. COLLINS. Then I secured employment with the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that with the United States Department of Agriculture?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what your duties were with the Department of Agriculture with the Soil Conservation Service?

Mr. COLLINS. I had varied duties. At one time I was in charge of the program for putting relief workers on our field projects. We were assigned a certain number of relief workers to put to work, and my job was liaison with the WPA in connection with that. At other times I did other duties as prescribed by the Chief. I was assistant to the Chief.

Mr. MORRIS. May I go back to the NRA job, Mr. Collins. Will you tell us to the best of your ability the people whom you gave as references and your immediate superior in that first assignment?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't remember who I gave as references. My immediate supervisor, as I remember it, was Gustav Peck.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that for the reporter, please?

Mr. COLLINS. P-e-c-k.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with your job at the Department of Agriculture, in the Soil Conservation Service, whom did you give as references?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know who I gave as references; I haven't any idea at all.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was your superior?

Mr. COLLINS. My superior was Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, did anyone aid you in getting either of those two jobs?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know that anybody aided me; I went around and looked for a job when the NRA folded up.

Mr. MORRIS. I want your testimony. Did anyone aid you in getting those jobs, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, in no unusual way that I can think of.

The CHAIRMAN. In any way?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to conceal nothing at all, but I simply heard there was an opening there and I went down to see about the opening and found it existed and was taken on.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, we have testimony before this committee which I will come to later in detail that you were at that time a member of the Ware cell of the Communist Party. Were you a member of the Ware cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I decline to answer that question on the grounds that I regard it as a violation of my freedom of speech and association guaranteed to me under the first amendment of the Constitution, and also on the basis of my privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution not to be a witness against myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has always recognized the refusal to answer under the fifth amendment of the Constitution. We do not recognize your refusal to answer under the first amendment.

Mr. COLLINS. But you don't object to my stating the first amendment also as one of my reasons for refusal?

The CHAIRMAN. You can state it.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that any further refusals will be stated for the same reasons and let the record carry that through, to save your time.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you read in the newspapers, Mr. Collins, I want the newspaper reports and not your knowledge of the fact, who, according to public testimony, were members of the Ware cell? I am asking for your knowledge of what was formally in the newspapers and I am not asking you about any of your personal knowledge.

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I have read various things in the newspapers on that subject.

Mr. MORRIS. About the makeup of the Ware cell?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you testify as to whether or not any of the people whose names you read in the newspapers as members of the Ware cell aided you in getting employment with the Government during these years?

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel again, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, the answer is, not to the best of my recollection.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next Government assignment with the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. COLLINS. With the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

Mr. MORRIS. And would you tell us about that assignment; what was the job description?

Mr. COLLINS. What was that?

Mr. MORRIS. Give us a short job description of that assignment.

Mr. COLLINS. Well, at first I was in the, if I remember correctly, I was in the Exemptions Division of the Department, and my job was passing on the application from employers for exemptions for handicapped workers. That lasted for several months and then there were other duties. I can't remember specifically. I was always in connection with the exemptions branch and these things came before them.

Mr. MORRIS. This was in what year, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I think it was 1938—1938 to 1940.

Mr. MORRIS. It says on this civil-service record 12-1-38 you had a transfer as senior exemptions examiner.

Mr. COLLINS. That is probably right.

Mr. MORRIS. In the Wage and Hour Division of Washington, D. C.; how long did you have that assignment?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I was with Wage and Hour Division approximately until, I think, it was until the spring of 1940.

Mr. MORRIS. And then what did you do in the spring of 1940?

Mr. COLLINS. Then I was loaned to the Tolan committee of the House Committee on the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, commonly known as the Tolan committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe what the Tolan committee was?

Mr. COLLINS. They were conducting hearings under a resolution.

Mr. MORRIS. You say "they." Was that a congressional committee?

Mr. COLLINS. A congressional committee; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us under what full committee it operated?

Mr. COLLINS. It was, I think—my memory is that it was a special committee set up by the House of Representatives under a resolution. I think it was not a subcommittee of any other committee. I think it was a special committee.

Mr. MORRIS. You were, at the time, an employee of the executive branch of the Government; were you not, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. And you were on loan to this House committee, House congressional committee?

Mr. COLLINS. Correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Now will you give us a description of what the committee did, and then I am going to ask you to give a description of what your assignment was on that committee.

Mr. COLLINS. Sure; certainly. The committee held hearings in different parts of the country on the character and extent of the interstate migration of destitute citizens, meaning the unemployed and migratory workers and stuff of that nature.

They took testimony on the problem. That was the work of the committee. My position with it was in charge of the coordination of the field hearings.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay with that assignment?

Mr. COLLINS. Approximately a year.

Mr. MORRIS. So that brings us down to 1941; does it not?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do in 1941?

Mr. COLLINS. Then my services were requested by the Senate Small Business Committee, and I was loaned there.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us about the assignment of the Senate Small Business Committee? What was the purpose of the committee and what was your purpose on it?

Mr. COLLINS. The purpose of the committee was to study the problems of small business. Again, it is the same type of congressional committee with which, perhaps, you are familiar. They held hearings and we, the staff members, of which I was staff director, were engaged in laying out the hearings for the Senator and getting witnesses; going over the testimony.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you tell us, to the best of your recollection, who aided you, whom you gave as references, and who were your supervisors in connection with your assignment with the Wage and Hour Division?

Mr. COLLINS. I honestly haven't any idea who I gave as references. Possibly my previous employer, I don't know, because it was simply a question of getting a better job. I got more money at the Wage and Hour than I got at Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to have you give the best recollection, Mr. Collins. In subsequent hearings we may have additional testimony from individual witnesses as to how somebody thought you went from one job to another. So we would like at this time to get your best recollection of the thing. We want the record to be as full as possible.

Mr. COLLINS. I appreciate that, Mr. Counsel. I am not trying to conceal anything. I just don't remember who I gave as references.

Mr. MORRIS. All right. Who helped you get the job?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, again, I don't know that anybody helped me get the job. I went down and applied for it.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was your superior?

Mr. COLLINS. Merle Vincent.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Merle Vincent?

Mr. COLLINS. He was Chief of the Exemptions Divisions, if that is what it was called.

Mr. MORRIS. Where is he now?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. Is he the father of Craig Vincent?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, in connection with your assignment to the Tolan committee, what were the circumstances surrounding your obtaining that position?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, let's see. It was in the spring of 1940, and I either met or knew Bob Lamb, who was the executive secretary of the committee, and said I was interested in work they were doing, and we discussed the work, and he said that he would like to see if he could

secure the loan of my services from the Wage and Hour Division. There had been something about the Wage and Hour Division had some interest in the work that they were doing. It involved the interstate migration of migratory laborers and so forth. There had been, I think, witnesses from the Department of Labor at these hearings, and in that way I was requested by Mr. Lamb from the Department of Labor.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment after that, Mr. Collins?

MR. COLLINS. I think I mentioned it was with the Senate Small Business Committee.

MR. MORRIS. Will you tell us the circumstances of your obtaining that employment?

MR. COLLINS. There is nothing very sinister about that. I really can't remember, as a matter of fact. I guess Senator Murray, Charles Murray, his secretary, was looking for people to work on the Senate Small Business Committee on the staff of it, and at that time the Tolan committee work was closing out. I guess that was it, and he asked, again to the Department of Labor where I was on the payroll, to be loaned up there instead of the Tolan committee. Mr. Lamb acceded to it.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment after that?

MR. COLLINS. The Kilgore committee.

MR. MORRIS. Will you tell us what that committee was and what your function was on that committee?

MR. COLLINS. Well, that was the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee on Technological Mobilization. It was set up under a resolution to investigate the possibility of furthering technological mobilization for the war effort. And my duties were executive secretary and the functions of the committee were similar in character to the previous committees, which was the preparation of the material for the Senators, and the procuring of witnesses and working up testimony.

MR. MORRIS. What was the name of that committee? I don't want the Senator's name; I want the name of the committee.

MR. COLLINS. The correct name of the committee, if I remember it, was the Subcommittee on Technological Mobilization of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment after that?

MR. COLLINS. The United States Army.

MR. MORRIS. Will you tell us the circumstances leading up to your obtaining your commission in the United States Army?

MR. COLLINS. I decided I could be more useful in serving my country if I were in the Army than if I were working on the Hill. I went down to the War Department and applied through officer procurement whether it was possible to get a commission. I was draft-exempt.

MR. MORRIS. Did you speak with anyone in connection with that employment?

MR. COLLINS. Speak with anyone?

MR. MORRIS. Before you went down to the officer procurement office of the Army, did you speak with anyone about obtaining that commission?

MR. COLLINS. I think I asked Senator Kilgore if he would release me if I applied for a commission and he said he would with regret.

Mr. MORRIS. Did anyone aid you in getting that commission?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I think I had to put down some references.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom did you give as references?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I can't remember. I can remember two names, I think. One of them was Oscar Cox and one of them was Oscar Chapman.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony that you can think of no one else who helped you to obtain that commission?

Mr. COLLINS. Correct. Another one is Senator Kilgore. They didn't help me obtain the commission, they simply—I put them down as references and I guess they may have written a letter in or something like that. But they took no initiative in the thing themselves whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. The only thing is we want your best recollection at this time, Mr. Collins.

Mr. COLLINS. Certainly.

Mr. MORRIS. You served as a military-government officer?

Mr. COLLINS. Correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give us a description of your duties as a military-government officer in the United States Army?

Mr. COLLINS. First there was a period of training in the Charlottesville School of Military Government, and then we were sent hurriedly overseas on the grounds that the invasion was going to take place. It didn't take place in February, as anticipated, and we waited in England until June. And we were ordered into France, shortly after the invasion.

Mr. MORRIS. That is in 1944?

Mr. COLLINS. 1944.

Mr. MORRIS. How much training had you had in military government?

Mr. COLLINS. How much what?

Mr. MORRIS. Training.

Mr. COLLINS. I went through the school at Charlottesville.

Mr. MORRIS. What rank did you achieve in military government?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I went in as a captain, and I came out as a major.

Mr. MORRIS. What were your duties? What other duties did you have? You told us of your work after the invasion. You were a military government official in France?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Any other countries?

Mr. COLLINS. Germany.

Mr. MORRIS. Any other countries?

Mr. COLLINS. No. Well, in England.

Mr. MORRIS. When were you demobilized?

Mr. COLLINS. In February 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do then?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I came back to Washington and secured a position with the State Department.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you get that position in the State Department?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I had been engaged in work with displaced persons in Europe, displaced persons commonly known as DP's.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. COLLINS. And when I came back I went down to the War Department and told them about some of my experiences and some of the problems that I thought existed in connection with it. The section of the War Department that I discussed this with, subsequently became—this was right when I came back I discussed it with the War Department—in a couple of months, if my memory serves me correctly, that section was transferred to the State Department as the Division of Occupied Territories, or some such name. And at that time I was asked if I would come with the State Department to work on the problems that I previously discussed with them.

Mr. MORRIS. Who asked you?

Mr. COLLINS. Senator—General Hilldring.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his position at that time?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, he was Chief of the Division of Occupied Territories.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you acquainted with any of his assistants at that time?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I met them all there.

Mr. MORRIS. Had you met them prior to the offering?

Mr. COLLINS. No; I hadn't been previously.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you remain with the Division of Occupied Territories?

Mr. COLLINS. Approximately 6 months.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do next?

Mr. COLLINS. Then I left the Government and was appointed as the American member of a semidiplomatic mission to South America in connection with this displaced-persons problem.

Mr. MORRIS. You say you left the Government?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes; this was a nongovernmental job. It was with Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the relation of the Interior Governmental Committee?

Mr. COLLINS. Many other governments were involved in it.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe what your duties were with the Interior Governmental Committee on Refugees?

Mr. COLLINS. There were two members of this commission; myself and an Englishman.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the Englishman's name?

Mr. COLLINS. Taylor, Ralph Taylor. And we were sent to the River Plata countries, namely Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay, later stopping in Brazil, in an effort to see if we could persuade the governments of those countries to accept some of the displaced persons as settlers.

Mr. MORRIS. And how many trips did you make to the River Plata countries?

Mr. COLLINS. One.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay there?

Mr. COLLINS. A month or two, a couple of months, I think.

Mr. MORRIS. When did that employment terminate?

Mr. COLLINS. In the spring of 1947.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do then?

Mr. COLLINS. I was unemployed for a period and worked as a freelance writer.

Mr. MORRIS. And then did you work with the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. COLLINS. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you work with the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. COLLINS. I was executive director of the American-Russian Institute for a period from 1948 to 1950.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe your duties as executive director of the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. COLLINS. We maintained a library that was open to the public that had material on the Soviet Union, and we provided a research service to newspapers and the Government and students, anybody that wanted to avail themselves of that. We did that on a service basis. They would pay so much for the information, our research staff would work it up. Or anybody could come in and use the library that wanted to. We had a very extensive connection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know that the American-Russian Institute was cited by the Attorney General as a subversive organization?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes; I do know it. And also it was taken off the list. Tom Clark admitted he had no reason for putting it on. It was a mistake.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have a citation that the American-Russian Institute was a subversive organization?

Mr. COLLINS. It was subsequently placed back on the list without a hearing and with no opportunity for defending our position, in a very unfair proceeding. The American-Russian Institute had nothing to hide. It was engaged in the worthwhile work of making information available to students in the Government, newspapers, and so forth.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, did you subsequent to that, work with the San Cristobal Ranch? Were you the east-coast representative?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe when you commenced your duties with that organization, how long they lasted, and what the nature was?

Mr. COLLINS. I was east-coast representative of the San Cristobal Valley Ranch, during the years 1950 and 1951, and my duties—it wasn't employment; I was an agent. People that went to the ranch from the East came through me. I supplied them with information about train fares, and timetables, and so forth, and distributed literature about the ranch and tried to get people to go. I got a commission on the people I sent out there.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you earn most of your living during the past year, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. By writing.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you writing for the New York Zoological Society?

Mr. COLLINS. I did some work in connection with them; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. As an avocation, an ornithologist and dendrologist?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not an ornithologist. I don't know anything about a dendrologist.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you say you are a dendrologist?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you made a particular hobby studying trees and studying birds?

Mr. COLLINS. Not trees; birds, yes.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with your work with the New York Zoological Society, what is the nature of your work?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not working with the New York Zoological Society any more. The work there was in connection with nature.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this committee has received evidence during the course of the past 3 years that the witness today was in the past a member of the Communist Party. Nathaniel Weyl testified before this committee on February 19, 1952, that Harold Collins was a member of the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party. We have additional testimony given before the House Un-American Activities Committee by Mr. Whittaker Chambers that Mr. Henry Collins was the treasurer of an underground cell of the Communist Party. In addition, we have executive-session testimony from a witness that this witness was a Communist at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch in New Mexico in 1950. I am going to address a series of questions to the witness in connection with that testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. I would also like to, because of the unavailability of Mr. Chambers at this time, I would like to read into the record what Mr. Chambers has said about this particular witness in his book Witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. I am reading now from page 31 of Whittaker Chambers' book Witness:

A number of these men I knew personally as Communists. The treasurer of the Ware apparatus—

and he describes the Ware apparatus in fuller detail later—

Henry H. Collins, Jr., Princeton and Harvard, and scion of a Philadelphia manufacturing family, was my personal friend. He also served voluntarily and in fact irrepressibly as a recruiting agent for the Soviet apparatus among members of the State Department. It was he who recruited one of the Bykov apparatuses of State Department sources, a man of much more glittery social background than Alger Hiss.

Did you, Mr. Collins, know Whittaker Chambers?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever recruit anyone for a Soviet apparatus?

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel on that?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. That is a loaded question. I refuse to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Let me say expressly, did you ever try to recruit a man named Richard Post for the Communist Party, for an underground unit of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Richard Post?

Mr. COLLINS. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. But you will not tell us whether or not you made an effort to recruit him to the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Colonel Bykov?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet—I will let that question go until later.

I would like to read from page 334.

It was not necessary to invest heavily in Washington. Once the New Deal was in full swing, Harold Ware was like a man who had bought a farm, sight unseen, only to discover that the crops are all in and ready to harvest. All he had to do was to hustle them into the barn. The barn in this case was the Communist Party. In the AAA Hal found a bumper crop of incipient or registered Communists. On its legal staff were Lee Pressman, Alger Hiss, and John Abt. There was Charles Krivitsky, a former physicist at New York University, then or shortly afterward to be known as Charles Kramer. Abraham George Silverman was sitting with a little cluster of Communists over at the Railroad Retirement Board. In the Agriculture Department, after a flier in the NRA, was Henry H. Collins, Jr., now the head of the American-Russian Institute, cited as subversive by the Attorney General. Collins was the son of a Philadelphia manufacturer, a school-boy friend of Alger Hiss, and a college friend of the late Lawrence Duggan.

Were you a member of the Communist Party while you were in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Lee Pressman, mentioned in this paragraph?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Alger Hiss, mentioned in this paragraph?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know John Abt, mentioned in this paragraph?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a schoolboy friend of Alger Hiss?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have the testimony of Alger Hiss before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948, where he said that—Mr. Hiss testified that—

I have known Henry Collins since we were boys in camp together. I knew him again while he was at Harvard Business School, while I was at the Harvard Law School, and I have seen him from time to time since I came to Washington in 1933.

Did you know Mr. Lawrence Duggan, mentioned in the paragraph, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. I have here the volume of Witness, by Whittaker Chambers. It mentions here:

The Ware group was a background and base for my activities from the time I arrived in Washington in 1934 until I broke with the Communist Party in 1948. Until his death I was constantly in touch with Harold Ware. As long as Henry Collins lived in St. Matthew's Court, his apartment was one of my informal Washington headquarters. Through it I maintained contact with the group which stood ready to help me in any way that I saw fit. Through it I often maintained contacts with Jay Peters, whose comings and goings in Washington were sometimes more convenient to keep track of through the Ware group than by direct contact in New York City.

Did you ever live in St. Matthew's Court in Washington?

Mr. COLLINS. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that home of yours ever used as the headquarters for the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet a man named Jay Peters, a Hungarian Communist?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Jay Peters join you at your apartment in connection with a problem that arose in connection with the Ware cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. I read from page 419 of the Whittaker Chambers book Witness:

The meeting with Alger Hiss was followed by a meeting with Henry Collins.

Here he is talking about a meeting with Bykov, who was the Soviet intelligence person, head of the particular Ware cell. Perhaps I should read the preceding paragraph.

In his own way, Alger answered: No. I translated—

Chambers was the translator here—

his answer into German for Bykov. "Ask him," said Bykov, "if he can persuade the brother." For "persuade" Bykov used the word "überreden," which, in his special German came out as "ibberedden." I could not understand him and Bykov had to repeat the word several times with growing irritation. I remember the exchange distinctly because I saw a curious expression in Alger's eyes. He was wondering why Carl, the good European, should have difficulty in interpreting. I would have spared myself any concern about Bykov's impression or Alger Hiss. He said that he had found Bykov "impressive." I had underrated the transforming power of anything Russian.

The meeting with Alger Hiss was followed by a meeting with Henry Collins, the treasurer of the Ware group, also in Brooklyn. Again I was the interpreter. Bykov believed that Collins should be able to enter the State Department or, failing that, he could make valuable contacts there. Collins was just as impressed by Bykov as Alger Hiss had been.

Did you meet Bykov under the circumstances described in this book, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. Not to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, were you a member of the Communist Party—did you ever visit the San Cristobal Valley Ranch in New Mexico?

Mr. COLLINS. Certainly.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given. However, Mr. Chairman, I should like to again repeat that in so doing I in no way admit or imply guilt of any kind. Unfortunately, I should like to repeat this, under present circumstances of near hysteria, many men of integrity, myself included, find themselves harassed by inquisitions as to their opinions, associations, and friendships, and by irresponsible accusations of disreputable witnesses who make it a lucrative profession to bear false witness against others.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that complete statement—is that a reiteration?

Mr. COLLINS. It is a reiteration.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, you answered, for instance, in connection with that conversation between yourself and Whittaker Chambers and Bykov, you answered that question. You didn't invoke the privilege on that occasion. So if some of these things, if it occurs to you—

in my asking these questions—that you have no knowledge of this thing, I wish you would answer it that way, if you feel you can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(Witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Harry K. Wells?

Mr. COLLINS. Who?

Mr. MORRIS. Harry K. Wells. He was a Columbia University professor, I believe, who subsequently was a teacher at the Jefferson School for Social Research and was a former husband of a woman named Jennie Wells, now married to a man named Craig Vincent.

Mr. COLLINS. Not to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Jennie Wells Vincent, his former wife?

Mr. COLLINS. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is she?

Mr. COLLINS. She is the owner of the San Cristobal Valley Ranch.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, is she a Communist?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. When were you last at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. In the summer of 1950.

Mr. MORRIS. How many times have you been at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I spent two summers there.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch a man named Irving Bazer?

Mr. COLLINS. In view of the line this inquiry is taking, I shall refuse to answer that question. I will not be a fingerman for this committee. I will not tell the names of the people that went to the ranch. They are a business secret, as far as I am concerned, and the people are entitled to the protection of their own privacy. I think it is an outrage to go ahead like this. I claim the privilege for the previous reasons, but I wish to make it clear that I think it is a very poor thing that the committee is doing.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know, Mr. Collins, that the committee has received evidence that some of these people were, in fact, Communists? We are directing this line of questions to you to determine whether or not you were maintaining Communist liaison at that time.

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I don't know what information the committee has received, of course.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Clint Jenks?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer for the previous reasons.

Mr. MORRIS. Clint Jenks was an official of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter workers. Did you meet Clint Jenks at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I plead my privilege again. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Ernie Leiberma?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet either of those gentlemen at the San Cristobal Valley Ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given. The ranch was a perfectly legitimate business operation, and there is no need to spread these names.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Howard Da Silva at that ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Howard Da Silva at that ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Was a man named Ronnie Gilbert there?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Ronnie Gilbert at that ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer the question for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us where this ranch was located, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. The ranch was located 20 miles north of Taos, on the edge of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Mr. MORRIS. In what State?

Mr. COLLINS. The State of New Mexico.

Mr. MORRIS. Was it your habit and practice while you were at the ranch to take short excursions from the ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. Short. We all took short excursions; went to the Indian villages.

Mr. MORRIS. Where were the Indian villages?

Mr. COLLINS. Down around Santa Fe, the valley, Bandolier National Monument.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever go to the monument?

Mr. COLLINS. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you go there for?

Mr. COLLINS. Birds; to watch the birds. And also to take people down there. It is an Indian cliff dwelling.

Mr. MORRIS. That is immediately contiguous to the Los Alamos; isn't it?

Mr. COLLINS. It is somewhere near there.

Mr. MORRIS. In fact, it surrounds it, does it not, physically?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know. I never went to Los Alamos.

Mr. MORRIS. I know, but you went to the Bandolier Forest.

Mr. COLLINS. National monument.

Mr. MORRIS. Which actually skirts the Los Alamos?

Mr. COLLINS. There is a sign on the road that says Los Alamos that way, Bandolier that way. I always went to the Bandolier.

Mr. MORRIS. How far is it from the ranch, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. Ninety miles, or something like that.

Mr. MORRIS. But the Bandolier National Monument is contiguous with Los Alamos; is it not?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony that you do not know that?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not know whether it is contiguous to Los Alamos or not. I am not a cartographer.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, were you a member of the Communist Party when you worked for the Government in the NRA in 1933?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. With the Wage and Hour Division?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were with the Tolan committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were with the Special Small Business Committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were on the Subcommittee on the Technological Mobilization of the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were with the State Department in 1946?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were with the Division of Occupied Territories, DP work?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were with the Interior Governmental Committee on Refugees?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were executive director of the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were east-coast representative of the San Cristobal Valley Ranch?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a member of the Communist Party now?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You are not?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been maintaining during the past year and a half any Communist contacts?

Mr. COLLINS. That is too vague a question for me to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been seeing in the past year and a half any persons of whom you have knowledge were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Collins' name turned up in our Institute of Pacific Relations hearing, when a witness, Harriet Moore Gelfan, testified that, before testifying here before this committee, she consulted with Mr. Collins.

Mr. Collins, did Harriet Moore Gelfan consult with you in 1952, in connection with her appearance before this committee?

Mr. COLLINS. If you call consultation asking me who a good lawyer was; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you advise a good Washington lawyer?

Mr. COLLINS. I think I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom did you advise?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Lamberton, Mr. Forer, and Mr. Rein.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with these hearings—did she call you or come to your home?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know. It was a very casual conversation.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, because of the nature of these hearings, and because we will have other witnesses down here, and because what we are trying to do is to establish a pattern and a design by which Communists aided other Communists in obtaining employment in the Government, I have a series of names here which I must ask this witness about now.

I point out, Mr. Chairman, that asking this witness these names is necessary because the purpose of this hearing is to find the interconnection and interlocking of personalities in the scheme of employment.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, do you know a man named Solomon Adler?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Joseph Barnes?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given. If you are going to read another list of 75 or a hundred names. I am going to immediately plead my privilege on all of them. You will save time by cutting it out and not spreading another 75 names in the record to be pilloried in the headlines.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like a ruling on that.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct that you answer.

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I shall abide by my refusal on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, do you from time to time write letters to newspapers?

Mr. COLLINS. Possibly.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you write a letter to the New York Times on October 5, 1948, on the question of construction of atomic bombs?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you live in Bryn Mawr, Pa., in October 1948?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. There was a letter in the New York Times to the editor of the New York Times, signed by Henry Hill Collins, signed Bryn Mawr, Pa., October 5, 1948. Is it your testimony that you did not write that?

Mr. COLLINS. It may have been my father.

Mr. MORRIS. It may have been your father?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. But it is your testimony that you did not write it?

Mr. COLLINS. I did not write it.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, do you know a woman named Alice Barrows?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. There was a committee formed, the Committee for the Defense of Marion Bachrach, and the date I have on this will be apparent from the nature of the organization. This poster reads:

The knock on the door in the early hours, thought-control laws, and thought-control police to arrest those guilty of dangerous ideas are symbols of the kind of government which Americans have despised and fought against ever since Colonial days. Today we have a thought-control act in our country, the Smith Act. We have the agents of the FBI to rouse its victims from their slumber. We have a majority decision by the Supreme Court, in the case of the 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act, which says that teaching and advocating certain ideas can be termed a criminal conspiracy.

* * * * *

So it was with us when we read that a friend, Marion Bachrach, had been roused by that early-morning summons and was already behind prison walls, charged with mailing 50 envelopes and writing a pamphlet.¹

In connection with that defense of Marion Bachrach, were you a member of her defense committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, I wonder if you would identify this pamphlet, and I would like to introduce it into the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MANDEL. We have here a photostat of a pamphlet issued by the Committee for the Defense of Marion Bachrach, with Dorothy Brewster as treasurer, 310 Riverside Drive, which shows as a member Henry H. Collins.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 1" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 1

WHEN IT HAPPENS TO A FRIEND . . .

The knock on the door in the early hours, thought-control laws, and thought-control police to arrest those guilty of dangerous ideas are symbols of the kind of government which Americans have despised and fought against ever since colonial days. Today we have a thought-control act in our country, the Smith Act. We have the agents of the FBI to rouse its victims from their slumber. We have a majority decision by the Supreme Court, in the case of the 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act, which says that teaching and advocating certain ideas can be termed a criminal conspiracy.

We are asked to accept this monstrous doctrine, which violates the Bill of Rights and all our democratic traditions, by the simple device of persuading us that what happens to Communists is of no concern to the rest of the population. But when it happens to a friend, your conscience wakes with a start and makes you cry out in righteous indignation. "They can't do this in America!"

So it was with us when we read that a friend, Marion Bachrach, had been roused by that early-morning summons and was already behind prison walls, charged with mailing 50 envelopes and writing a pamphlet.

Most of us had known Marion for many years. We admired her honesty, her straightforwardness, and her generous love for her fellow humans. Some

¹ Marion Bachrach was arrested on June 20, 1951.

who had not been in touch with her in recent years didn't even know she was a Communist. Some had argued hotly with her on various public issues. But when these things happened to Marion it came to our minds clear as a bell that to jail people, because they held certain ideas and got together to advocate what they believed, was evil and truly un-American.

Marion's case, we recognized, was no different from that of the other defendants. Every person arrested in this new thought-control roundup, charged with violation of the Smith Act, was a flesh and blood individual, with a family and friends who have confidence in his integrity, as we have in Marion's.

Out of a clear sky, all these people and their families were being hurt, badly hurt. None of us likes to see people injured, so we took a closer look at the Smith Act, at what it was doing to all kinds of people, to fellow Americans.

When we read the Supreme Court opinions, we discovered that the Communists now in prison under the Smith Act, just like those now under indictment, had been proceeded against not for anything they had done or advocated doing. They are where they are, where the Department of Justice wants to put thousands of others, simply because of what they think.

Ponder the words of dissenting Justice Hugo Black:

"At the outset I want to emphasize what the crime involved in this case is, and what it is not. These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the Government. They were not charged with nonverbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the Government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the Government. The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date: The indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government. No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the first amendment forbids . . ."

And the words of dissenting Justice William O. Douglas:

"The doctrine of conspiracy has served divers and oppressive purposes and in its broad reach can be made to do great evil. But never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. Yet that is precisely what is suggested. I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment. To make a lawful speech unlawful because two men conceive it is to raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions. That course is to make a radical break with the past and to violate one of the cardinal principles of our constitutional scheme."

If you, like Justices Black and Douglas, are against thought-control; if you would like to prevent the jailing of Communists and other people solely because they believe in, advocate, and teach certain ideas, will you help us who are friends of Marion Bachrach by contributing to her defense?

As we see it, there is no clearer duty for an American than to uphold the right of individuals to think as they please and to give free voice to their thoughts.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MARION BACHRACH.

To DOROTHY BREWSTER, *Treasurer*
310 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

I am enclosing \$_____ as my contribution to the Defense of Marion Bachrach.

Name _____

Please make contributions payable to Dorothy Brewster, Treasurer.

Committee for the Defense of Marion Bachrach

Chairman: Robert Morss Lovett
 Treasurer: Dorothy Brewster
 Secretary: Alice Prentice Barrows
 Members:

C. B. Baldwin
 Elmer Benson
 John T. Bernard
 Henry H. Collins
 Thelma Dale
 Hugh DeLacy
 Leo Huberman
 George Murphy
 Jessie Lloyd O'Connor
 Louise Thompson
 Doxey Wilkerson
 Luke Wilson

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Dorothy Brewster?

Mr. COLLINS. I refuse to answer that on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. You wouldn't tell us that?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. MORRIS. Have you something to say, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. No; I didn't mean to delay the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Lauchlin Currie?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Charles Flate, who was on the staff of the Tolan committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Jacob Golos?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. You have met Craig Vincent, though; haven't you?

Mr. COLLINS. I have met Craig Vincent. And he is a fine fellow, I might say also.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet Alger Hiss?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet Donald Hiss?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named J. Julius Joseph?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Helen Kagen?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, yesterday you testified in executive session that you did not know her.

Mr. COLLINS. Okay; so I did. I am claiming the privilege now in view of the line that this questioning is taking. I do not desire to put any more names before this committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Does that mean that you are going to abuse your privilege of the fifth amendment, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel on that?

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult counsel. You answered these questions yesterday.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. What was the question?

Mr. MORRIS. I say, Do you realize that you may be making a record for yourself, Mr. Collins, of abusing your rights under the fifth amendment?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't intend to do that, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sure Mr. Forer understands the point I am trying to make here.

He can't invoke the fifth amendment just on the general principle that he is not going to answer to all names whether or not he knows all these people. He has to invoke his privilege under the fifth amendment only if there is something actually in existence that will be at least a chain in the circumstances that will lead to his incrimination.

Mr. FORER. I believe I am familiar with the subject of the fifth amendment, Mr. Morris, thank you.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you testify that you did not know Helen Kagen yesterday?

Mr. COLLINS. I should have to refer to the record on that, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. You have no recollection of what your testimony was yesterday?

Mr. COLLINS. There were about 75 names mentioned and I testified on some of them.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you as a matter of fact know Helen Kagen?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Irving Kaplan?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man David Weintraub?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know his sister, Rose Alpher?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. That is A-l-p-h-e-r.

Do you know Hildegard Kneeland?

Mr. COLLINS. I think I have heard of the name.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not know her?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know her; no. I may have met her.

Mr. MORRIS. You know Murray Lattimer; don't you?

Mr. COLLINS. I have met Murray Lattimer.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his job in the Government?

Mr. COLLINS. He was with the Railroad Retirement Board, I believe, or Chairman of it.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with these names, there is to be no conclusion drawn, no individual conclusion drawn from my asking about these people. We are going to have a lot of names coming up from time to time in connection with these hearings, and what we are trying to find out is the interlocking personnel arrangement.

Do you know Solomon Leshinsky?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that Solomon Leshinsky was a member of the Tolan committee staff at the time you were?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the same reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you not the executive director of this committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I was coordinator of field hearings. I did not know all the members of the committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Palmer Weber, who was also on the staff of that committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer the question on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Herbert Schimmel, who was a member of the staff of that committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Schimmel appeared before this committee in connection with the United Nations investigation, and Mr. Schimmel invoked his privilege against incrimination when asked about his past membership in the Communist Party. That question was significant in connection with Mr. Schimmel.

Mr. COLLINS. I didn't hear that.

Mr. MORRIS. There was particular significance in my asking you about Mr. Schimmel. Do you know a man named Lee Athern? A woman named Lee Athern, or a man named Lee Athern?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Coleman Rosenberger?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Coleman Rosenberger?

Mr. COLLINS. He worked for Senator Kilgore.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Lyle Cooper?

Mr. COLLINS. Who was Lyle Cooper?

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Lyle Cooper?

Mr. COLLINS. An economist.

Mr. MORRIS. Was he also a member of the Tolan staff, the Tolan committee staff?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know. I don't remember. He may have been.

Mr. MORRIS. What position did Robert K. Lamb have on the Tolan staff?

Mr. COLLINS. He was the executive secretary.

Mr. MORRIS. But you will not tell us whether or not you know that Palmer Weber, Herbert Schimmel, Charles Flato, or Solomon Leshinsky, four members of the Tolan committee staff, were in fact members of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I will repeat my refusal for the same reasons.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Carl Marzani?

Mr. COLLINS. I think I testified yesterday that I did not.

Mr. MORRIS. Was it truthful testimony?

Mr. COLLINS. Certainly; to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Victor Perlo?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given. Sir, I object to any insinuation that my testimony today or yesterday wasn't truthful.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, I would like to point out that there was at least one discrepancy that I called to your attention.

Mr. COLLINS. I can't remember a list of 75 names.

Mr. MORRIS. We want you to remember what your knowledge of these particular persons is, not how you answered the questions yesterday. We want absolutely truthful answers.

Mr. COLLINS. It was unintentional, absolutely.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Webster Powell?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Bernard Redmont?

Mr. COLLINS. I believe I have met him once.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you meet him?

Mr. COLLINS. At a New Year's Eve party in the Argentine. They had some American correspondents there. He was one of them, I think.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Allen Rosenberger?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. George Silverman?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given. This is what I mean by spreading names in the record.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know William Ludwig Ullman?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet David Wahl?

Mr. COLLINS. I believe I have.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you meet Mr. Wahl?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't know; in Washington somewhere.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Nathaniel Weyl, who has testified before this committee that you were a member of the Ware cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I am not familiar with all the testimony that has been given before this committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Pardon?

Mr. COLLINS. I say I am not familiar with all the testimony that has been given before this committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know that Nathaniel Weyl had testified before this committee that you were a member of the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I saw something like that in the newspaper one time.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Nathaniel Weyl?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know George Shaw Wheeler?

Mr. COLLINS. What was that name again?

Mr. MORRIS. George Shaw Wheeler.

Mr. COLLINS. George Shaw Wheeler? I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Nathan Witt?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Craig Vincent have Government employment during the war years, Mr. Collins?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I don't know. I was overseas then.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first meet Craig Vincent?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. You won't tell us where you first met Craig Vincent?

Mr. COLLINS. No. Mr. Chairman, may I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may I revise my previous answer on Craig Vincent?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

Mr. COLLINS. I do not remember when and where I met him.

Mr. MORRIS. He is a good friend of yours; isn't he?

Mr. COLLINS. He is a good friend of mine.

Mr. MORRIS. And is it your testimony that you cannot tell us when you first met him?

Mr. COLLINS. Certainly not. Can you remember the time you first met some of your best friends?

Mr. MORRIS. I think I can.

Mr. COLLINS. I can't. There is nothing sinister about it at all, I assure you.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you tell us approximately when you knew him?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I have the impression that I met him in Washington years ago. But my most recent acquaintance with him has been at the ranch.

Mr. MORRIS. You knew his father, Merle Vincent, was one of your superiors?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes; I know he was.

Mr. MORRIS. And it was he who arranged the transfer from one assignment to another in the past?

Mr. COLLINS. Who?

Mr. MORRIS. Merle Vincent.

Mr. COLLINS. Did what?

Mr. MORRIS. Helped you transfer from one job to another.

Mr. COLLINS. No; I didn't so testify. He gave me permission to leave.

Mr. MORRIS. I want your knowledge of that, Mr. Collins.

Mr. COLLINS. Well, he gave me permission to be loaned to the Hill, if that is what you mean, so far as that was required from him.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you active in an organization called the Descendants of the American Revolution?

Mr. COLLINS. I should like to consult counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question for the reasons previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was the organization Descendants of the American Revolution a Communist organization?

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question for the same grounds, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Howard Selsam who was the educational director of the organization Descendants of the American Revolution, and who was a witness in the last session of this committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. You will not tell us whether or not you know Howard Selsam.

Could we have a citation on that?

Mr. MANDEL. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated June 25, 1942, says as follows:

A Communist-front organization set up as a radical imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Descendants have uniformly adhered to the line of the Communist Party. The educational director is one Howard Selsam, an instructor of the Communist Party Workers School in New York.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you associated with the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the board of directors of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer for the reasons previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, have you a citation—

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. MANDEL. I have here a photostat of a folder entitled "The Registration of Aliens," by Hon. Vito Marcantonio. On the back of this photostat is listed, under the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, a list of the board of directors, including Henry H. Collins, Jr. On June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948, Attorney General Tom Clark cited the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born as subversive and Communist. In a further comment on the organization by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, we find the following in its reports of 1947 and 1948, that the organization:

Works closely with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a woman named Helen Cole?

Mr. COLLINS. What is the name again?

Mr. MORRIS. Helen Cole.

Mr. COLLINS. Cole?

Mr. MORRIS. C-o-l-e.

Mr. COLLINS. Not to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Could I refresh your recollection and ask you if you wrote, on January 10, 1940, a letter to Miss Helen Cole, Descendants of American Revolution, Murray Hill Hotel, 40th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, from an address 3116 Rodman Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Mr. COLLINS. Maybe I did. I have forgotten about it; I never knew her well, anyway.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, in the course of your Government employment, did you ever take an oath that you did not belong—that you were not a member of an organization that advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?

Mr. COLLINS. I may well have.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, I wonder if you would come forward, please. I want to show you an affirmation, what purports to be—Mr. Collins, is that your signature [indicating]? I show you what pur-

ports to be an application, what purports to be a Government record with your signature on it. It says here, question No. 17:

Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of, any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence?

You will notice that is December 23, 1942. Were you at that time a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. I have one more here. Is that your signature, Mr. Collins [indicating]?

Mr. COLLINS. It looks so.

Mr. MORRIS. You will notice that it is dated the 1st day of December 1938. I wonder if you will read the oath of office there that you signed?

Mr. COLLINS. May I consult counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. MORRIS. I would like you to read it into the record. If you don't want to do it, I will do it.

I, Henry H. Collins, Jr., solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office in which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Signed by Henry H. Collins, the 1st day of December 1938.

Were you at that time a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to state for the record that when I took that oath it was perfectly true, and the previous statement was perfectly true, that he just put into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. COLLINS. And I still so believe.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mandel has some records, Government records, 1 on passports and 1 on job descriptions in connection with this particular witness. I would like him to read them into the record at this time. It takes about 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Mandel.

Mr. MANDEL. According to the records of the Passport Division of the State Department, Henry Hill Collins, Jr., was issued a special passport No. 11941 on October 2, 1946, for travel to Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay. Special passport issued because he was going with Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and quoting the statement on the passport it says:

Collins is proceeding abroad on important national business for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

There is an earlier application for passport about 1933. He traveled on numerous short trips and served overseas in the Army 2 years—in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany—but never resided abroad. Witness to passport application: Doryce M. Dwyer, 719 Timberbranch Drive, Lanham Md.

Passport No. 33526, issued June 14, 1933, for travel to Germany, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France. Passport No. 78046, issued June 12, 1929, for travel to England, France, Germany. Passport

No. 248807, issued June 15, 1926, for travel to Germany, Austria, Balkan States, Italy, Switzerland, and France. Passport No. 292950, issued May 22, 1923, for travel to Great Britain, France, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, may we just put all these job descriptions taken from official records into the record, the formal record, at this time instead of having them actually read in?

The CHAIRMAN. They may be put into the record and made a part of the record.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Collins, if you would like to see these formal job descriptions which purport to be your own job descriptions in the official records, before they go into the record, you will have the right to see them and make any comment on them in the event something is put in there which you do not think should be put into the record.

Mr. COLLINS. Let me look at them.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you come up here, Mr. Collins, please.

You will see that these purport to be your own job descriptions over your own signature.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They may be introduced into the record and made a part of the record and properly marked as exhibits.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8," respectively and appear as follows:)

EXHIBIT 2.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933
 (Reprinted from the Statutes at Large, Vol. 48, 1933)

OATH OF OFFICE

Prescribed by Section 1107, Statutes at Large of the United States

NAME AND TITLE OF OFFICER

(Department or Establishment)

Name and Hour Standard Branch

(Branch or Office)

I, Henry H. Collins, Jr.

(Name in full, personal or legal)

do

solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Henry H. Collins, Jr.
 (Signature of Officer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of December, 1933

at Washington

(City or place)

Notary

(Initials)

[Signature]
 (Signature of Notary)

Witness: If the oath is taken before a Notary Public, the date of commission of his commission should be shown.

Location of initial appointment Spring, Birmingham, Alabama, Feb. 24, 1933

A. Frank

Date of entrance on duty December 3, 1933

(Signature of Notary Public)

P.B. 16

EXHIBIT 3

Standard Form No. 57
Approved April 9, 1942
(Revised July 1942)
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 332

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

INSTRUCTIONS.—Answer every question clearly and completely. Type or write legibly in BLACK INK. To assure clear photographic copies for appointing agencies. If you are applying for a specific United States Civil Service Examination, read the Examination Announcement carefully, follow all directions, and mail this application to the office named therein; if not, mail with an explanatory letter to the U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., unless otherwise directed. Notify same office of any change of address.

This space for agency use:

To U. S. Civil Service Commission

This space for U. S. Civil Service Commission

AV.

1. Name of examination, if any; or name of position applied for:

CONS UL MANT

2. Place of examination (if a written test), or place of employment applied for:

Washington, D. C.
(City and State)

3. Optional subject (if mentioned in examination announcement):

4. Mr. Henry Hill (First name) (Middle) (Last)	Collins, Jr. (Last)	O. S. Gr.
5. "White Pine" (R. D. or street and number)		E & E.
Lebanon, Maryland (City or post office and State)		P & D.
		Int.

6. Date of birth (month, day, year): April 7, 1905	7. Age last birthday: 37	8. Date of this application: December 23, 1942
9. Legal or voting residence: State: Pennsylvania	10. Telephone numbers: WASfield 1499 1213, 1118 (Residence phone) (Business phone)	11. Preferences: Allowed— Vet. Dis. Wid. Div. Closed.
12. (a) Check one: X. Male. -- Female. (b) Check one: -- Single. -- Married. -- Divorced.	12. Height with out shoes: 5. ft. 10 in.	12. Weight: 150 lb.
13. Where were you born? Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Town) (State or country)	14. Material etc'd -- Material filed -- Material ret.	

14. Are you a citizen of the United States? Unless otherwise instructed, naturalized citizens must submit, along with this application Naturalization Certificate, other foreign-born, documentary proof of citizenship. Documents will be returned.	15. (a) Were you ever in the U. S. military or naval service? If so, give branch of service and date of last discharge: -- Army. -- Navy. -- Marine? -- Coast Guard. Dub (b) Were all discharges granted under honorable conditions? (c) Have you already established military preference with the	16. Material etc'd -- Material filed -- Material ret.
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Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column

Yes	No	Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column
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This space for U. S. Civil Service Commission

APP. NO.

<p>16. Have you ever been arrested, or summoned into court as a defendant, or indicted, or convicted, or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or has any case against you been filed, or have you ever been ordered to deposit collateral for alleged breach or violation of any law or police regulation or ordinance whatsoever? If so, list all cases, without any exception whatsoever, under Item 45, page 4, citing in each case (1) the date, (2) your age at the time, (3) the place where the alleged offense or violation occurred, (4) the name and location of the court, (5) the nature of the offense or violation, (6) the penalty, if any, imposed, or other disposition. The above question includes arrests by military or naval authorities and disciplinary action imposed by courts martial as well as in civil cases. If appointed, your fingerprints will be taken.</p> <p>16. (a) Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever?</p> <p>(b) Have you ever had a nervous breakdown?</p> <p>If your answer to either (a) or (b) is yes, give full particulars under Item 45, page 4.</p> <p>17. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?</p> <p>If so, give complete details under Item 45.</p> <p>18. Have you ever been discharged for misconduct or unsatisfactory service, or forced to resign from any position?</p> <p>If so, state (under Item 45) when and where employed and give the name and address of your employer and the reason for your discharge or forced resignation in each case.</p> <p>19. Within the past 12 months, have you used intoxicating beverages?</p> <p>If so, specify:</p>	<p>Traffic Only</p> <p>16. Have you ever been arrested, or summoned into court as a defendant, or indicted, or convicted, or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or has any case against you been filed, or have you ever been ordered to deposit collateral for alleged breach or violation of any law or police regulation or ordinance whatsoever? If so, list all cases, without any exception whatsoever, under Item 45, page 4, citing in each case (1) the date, (2) your age at the time, (3) the place where the alleged offense or violation occurred, (4) the name and location of the court, (5) the nature of the offense or violation, (6) the penalty, if any, imposed, or other disposition. The above question includes arrests by military or naval authorities and disciplinary action imposed by courts martial as well as in civil cases. If appointed, your fingerprints will be taken.</p> <p>16. 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<p>Civil Service Commission?</p> <p>If so, check kind of preference below:</p> <p>--- Veteran. --- Disabled. --- Wife of disabled veteran. --- Widew of veteran.</p> <p>If you are applying for a specific examination, and wish to claim veteran preference in connection with it, attach C. S. C. (Preference) Form 14, together with the evidence specified therein.</p> <p>23. Have you registered under the Selective Service Act?</p> <p>If so, give address and number of local board. 5000 Connecticut Avenue, #2</p> <p>If classified give your classification 3A Your order number 1757</p> <p>24. (a) Are you now a member of any branch of military or naval reserve?</p> <p>If so, give name of organization.</p> <p>(b) Are you now on active duty?</p> <p>25. Give number of persons completely dependent on you, other than husband or wife. One</p> <p>26. Would you accept short-term appointments?</p> <p>--- 6 months. --- 3 months. --- 1 month.</p> <p>27. (a) Would you accept appointments anywhere offered in the United States?</p> <p>Give location preferences. Washington, D. C.</p> <p>(b) Would you accept appointment outside the United States?</p> <p>Give locations acceptable.</p> <p>(c) Would you accept appointment in Washington, D. C.?</p> <p>If so, and if you are applying for a specific examination, refer to the examination announcement to see if the Certificate of Residence (C. S. C. Form 12) is to be submitted. Proof of residence is required for many kinds of positions.</p> <p>28. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$ 3,000</p> <p>You will not be considered for positions paying less.</p> <p>29. If you are willing to travel specify: --- Occasionally. --- Frequently.</p> <p>30. How much action will you require to report for work? 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None</p>	<p>Civil Service Commission?</p> <p>If so, check kind of preference below:</p> <p>--- Veteran. --- Disabled. --- Wife of disabled veteran. --- Widew of veteran.</p> <p>If you are applying for a specific examination, and wish to claim veteran preference in connection with it, attach C. S. C. (Preference) Form 14, together with the evidence specified therein.</p> <p>23. Have you registered under the Selective Service Act?</p> <p>If so, give address and number of local board. 5000 Connecticut Avenue, #2</p> <p>If classified give your classification 3A Your order number 1757</p> <p>24. (a) Are you now a member of any branch of military or naval reserve?</p> <p>If so, give name of organization.</p> <p>(b) Are you now on active duty?</p> <p>25. Give number of persons completely dependent on you, other than husband or wife. One</p> <p>26. Would you accept short-term appointments?</p> <p>--- 6 months. --- 3 months. --- 1 month.</p> <p>27. (a) Would you accept appointments anywhere offered in the United States?</p> <p>Give location preferences. Washington, D. C.</p> <p>(b) Would you accept appointment outside the United States?</p> <p>Give locations acceptable.</p> <p>(c) Would you accept appointment in Washington, D. C.?</p> <p>If so, and if you are applying for a specific examination, refer to the examination announcement to see if the Certificate of Residence (C. S. C. Form 12) is to be submitted. Proof of residence is required for many kinds of positions.</p> <p>28. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$ 3,000</p> <p>You will not be considered for positions paying less.</p> <p>29. If you are willing to travel specify: --- Occasionally. --- Frequently.</p> <p>30. How much action will you require to report for work? None</p>	<p>Civil Service Commission?</p> <p>If so, check kind of preference below:</p> <p>--- Veteran. --- Disabled. --- Wife of disabled veteran. --- Widew of veteran.</p> <p>If you are applying for a specific examination, and wish to claim veteran preference in connection with it, attach C. S. C. (Preference) Form 14, together with the evidence specified therein.</p> <p>23. Have you registered under the Selective Service Act?</p> <p>If so, give address and number of local board. 5000 Connecticut Avenue, #2</p> <p>If classified give your classification 3A Your order number 1757</p> <p>24. (a) Are you now a member of any branch of military or naval reserve?</p> <p>If so, give name of organization.</p> <p>(b) Are you now on active duty?</p> <p>25. Give number of persons completely dependent on you, other than husband or wife. One</p> <p>26. Would you accept short-term appointments?</p> <p>--- 6 months. --- 3 months. --- 1 month.</p> <p>27. (a) Would you accept appointments anywhere offered in the United States?</p> <p>Give location preferences. Washington, D. C.</p> <p>(b) Would you accept appointment outside the United States?</p> <p>Give locations acceptable.</p> <p>(c) Would you accept appointment in Washington, D. C.?</p> <p>If so, and if you are applying for a specific examination, refer to the examination announcement to see if the Certificate of Residence (C. S. C. Form 12) is to be submitted. Proof of residence is required for many kinds of positions.</p> <p>28. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? \$ 3,000</p> <p>You will not be considered for positions paying less.</p> <p>29. If you are willing to travel specify: --- Occasionally. --- Frequently.</p> <p>30. How much action will you require to report for work? None</p>

from **1919** to **1925** (Year)

Baw and Play. needs checked He

1934-1935

Print or type your name here as in Item 4

31. (a) Have you ever filed applications for any Federal civil service examinations?
(If so, list them below.)

Titles of examinations	Examined in what cities	Month and year	X Yes No	
			Yes	No
Senior Economist	Washington, D. C.	Oct., '40	X	
Executive Officer	Washington, D. C.	Aug. (1) '41		

(b) Have you passed any State or other civil service examination (other than the above) within the last 5 years? (If so, give details under Item 45).

	Yes	No
		X

32. EDUCATION: (a) Circle highest grade completed, elementary or high school: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12.) Did you graduate? X Yes No

Name and location of school	Dates attended		Years completed		Degrees conferred		Semester hours credit
	From—	To—	Day	Night	Title	Date	
	1922	1926	4		A.B.	1926	120(1)
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	1926	1927	1		A.M.	1927	24(1)
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	I am not sure that Princeton or Harvard calculated credits exactly this way.						
(c) Other:					Studies		

(d) List your four chief undergraduate subjects

Semester hrs.	List your four chief graduate subjects	Semester hrs.
42	Economics (Advanced Theory,	24
12	Money and Banking, Historical	
12	Railroads and Trusts)	
12		

Geology Major

Biology

Chemistry

Psychology

	Yes	No
36. Are you now a licensed member of any trade or profession (such as electrician, radio operator, pilot, lawyer, CPA, etc.)?		
If not, have you ever been licensed?		
Give kind of license and State		
Earliest license (year)		
Most recent license (year)		

who live in the United States, and who are or have been mainly responsible for those occupations in which you regard yourself as best qualified.

Business or occupation

Senator from W. Va.
 Consultant. Sen. Military
 Staff Dir. Sub-Committee
 Exec. Sec. Office of C
 Asst. to the Chief Supply
 Soil Conservation Service

both public and private, which you have had since you first began to work. **Start** counting for all periods of unemployment. Describe your field of work and positions held and responsibilities in such detail as to make your qualifications clear. Give names

Exact title of your position	Consultant	Salary: Starting, \$	6500
Duties and responsibilities	In full charge, under Senator Kilgore, of the work of the Sub-Committee staff including research, legal, administrative, information and editorial work and preparation for, and introduction at hearings.	Per	Final, \$
	(Currently on loan from Maritime Commission to Senate Small Business Committee and assigned by Senator Murray, Chairman, to Senator Kilgore.		
Machines and equipment you used			

23. Indicate your knowledge of foreign languages.	READ		SPEAK		
	Exc.	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
French		X			X
German			X		
Spanish			X		

38. REFERENCES: List five persons, who are not related to you by blood or marriage, who are in a position to judge your close direction of your work, or who are in a position to judge your close direction of your work.

Full name	Address
Kilgore, Kerley M.	4849 Upton
Schimmel, Herbert	3604 Minnetonka
Dean, Robert E.	4224 38th St
Stein, Harold	3744 Huntingwood
Abbot, Henry D.	2319 Tracy

30. May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your

33. **EXPERIENCE.** In the space furnished below give a record of employment with your present position and work back to the first position held, except for employments held less than three months, and you used on pay roll if different from that given on this application.

Place Washington D. C. State _____ date 1943 (Year)
(City) Sept. 19 to _____ Month (Year)
Name of employer Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on Technological Mo-
104-B Senate Office Bldg. Wash. D. C.
Address _____
Kind of business Senate Investigative Committee
Number and class of employees you supervised 8 - all, including
consultants, research, administrative, legal
Name and title of your _____
immediate supervisor Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Chairman

Place <u>Washington</u> From <u>April</u> 19 <u>41</u> To <u>Sept.</u> 19 <u>42</u> (Month) (Year) Name of employer: <u>Senate Small Business Committee</u> <u>Senate Office Bldg.</u> Address <u>Washington, D. C.</u> Kind of business or organization: <u>Senate Investigating Committee</u> <u>and Clerical</u> Number and class of employees you supervised <u>30 professional</u> Name and title of your immediate supervisor <u>Charles A. Murray</u> <u>Secretary</u> Reason for leaving <u>Better position</u>	Exact title of your position (a) <u>Hearings Director</u> Salary: Starting, \$ <u>4600</u> Per annum Duties and responsibilities (a) <u>Hearings Director 4/41 to 4/42</u> <u>In charge of Committee hearings--to prepare and put in a</u> <u>scope and plan for certain hearings and to be obtained</u> <u>for Committee by research and otherwise to</u> <u>prepare justification of such program for Senate to</u> <u>approve public hearings before the Committee</u> <u>to meet matters of scope and nature of such hearings</u> <u>in Washington and the field. (On loan from Wage Division)</u> (b) <u>Organized a staff of about 30 persons and had full</u> <u>and complete responsibility for handling the correspondence of the</u> <u>Secretary of the Committee.</u> Machines and equipment you used
Place <u>Washington</u> From <u>July</u> 19 <u>40</u> To <u>April</u> 19 <u>41</u> (Month) (Year) Name of employer: <u>House Committee on Interstate</u> <u>Migration</u> Address <u>Old House Office Bldg.</u> Kind of business or organization: <u>House Investigating Committee</u> Number and class of employees you supervised <u>8-10 field in-</u> <u>vestigative and clerical</u> Name and title of your immediate supervisor <u>Robert K. Lamb</u> <u>Chief Investigator</u>	Exact title of your position <u>Coordinator of</u> <u>Field Hearings</u> Salary: Starting, \$ <u>4600</u> Per annum Duties and responsibilities <u>In charge of field hearings including</u> <u>coordination of activities of the various field staffs,</u> <u>liaison contact with other Federal agencies, prepara-</u> <u>tion and planning for hearings, selection of wit-</u> <u>nesses and organization of testimony.</u>

of b1 hand

Machines and equip-
ment you used

Reason for leaving Better opportunity

Place Washington D. C.
 From Sept. 1939 To July 1940
 Name of employer: Waga and Hour Division, Dept. of Labor
 Address Washington, D. C.
 Kind of business or organization: Federal Wage and Hour Regulation
 Number and class of employees supervised 3-5 examiners and clerical
 Name and title of your immediate supervisor Harold Stein, Asst. Chief, Hearings Branch
 Reason for leaving More interesting work

Exact title of your position: Senior Exemptions Examiner
 Salary: Starting \$ 4500
 Per annum: \$ 4500
 Duties and responsibilities: (b) Feb. 1940 to July 1940 - in charge of preparing for hearings, digesting testimony and preparing findings on petition for exemption of certain white-collar employees from certain benefits of Fair Labor Standards Act.
 (a) Sept. 1939 to Feb. 1940: Personnel Work, 3 mos. giving oral examinations in field to candidates for position as inspector with Wage & Hour Div. in conjunction with Civil Service Commission. I was in charge of personnel for Wage & Hour Div. During the 4 mos. responsible to Mr. H. D. Stephenson, Executive Officer.
 Machines and equipment you used

Place Washington D. C.
 From Dec. 1938 To Sept. 1939
 Name of employer: Wage & Hour Division, Dept. of Labor
 Address Washington, D. C.
 Kind of business or organization: Federal wage and hour regulation
 Number and class of employees supervised 10-15 examiners, junior examiners and clerical
 Name and title of your immediate supervisor Merle D. Vincent, Chief, Hearings Section
 Reason for leaving Transferred to other work in branch as it expanded

Exact title of your position: Senior Exemptions Examiner
 Salary: Starting \$ 4500
 Per annum: \$ 4500
 Duties and responsibilities: (b) April 1939 to Sept. 1939 - In charge of digesting testimony or hearings for exemption of learners in hosiery industry from Fair Labor Standards Act, and in preparing findings therefrom. (a) December 1938 to April 1939 - In charge of Handicapped Worker Unit in Hearing Section. Responsible for granting of partial exemptions from Fair Labor Standards Act for handicapped workers. Supervised 10-15 employees. Outlined policy and developed procedure for granting the se exemptions.
 Machines and equipment you used

If more space is required, use a Continuation Sheet (Standard Form No. 58) or a sheet of paper, size 8 x 10 1/2 inches. Write on each sheet your name, full address, date of birth, and examination title (if any). Enclose, unattached, with application.

Standard Form No. 56
Approved April 9, 1942
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 332

CONTINUATION SHEET

For Question 37, "Application for Federal Employment," Standard Form No. 57

Fill in this form only when necessary for completion of "Record of Previous Employment" question on Standard Form No. 57. Enclose unattached, with your application. Type write, or use BLACK ink and print. USE ONE SIDE ONLY.		1. Title of examination (if submitted as an application for same): CONSUL TANT	
2. Date of birth (month, day, year): April 7, 1905		3. Applicant's first, middle and last names, and full address: Henry Hill Collins, Jr., "White Pines", Lanham, Maryland	
Place Washington	D. C.	Exact title of your position Special Assistant	Salary: Starting, \$ 4000. Per annum, \$ 4000.
From June 1935	To Dec. 1938	Duties and responsibilities (b) Upon the integration of the emergency WPA program (see below) with the irregular personnel program of the agency, I was appointed an irregular personnel project manager of the agency, an information section position devoted to arranging for the preparation and publication of monographs on the various SCS projects. April to Dec. 1938.	
Name of employer Soil Conservation Service	Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.	(a) WPA Liaison Officer: In charge of policy and procedure Government aid to agriculture and various SCS projects through the employment of WPA relief workers on the conservation of soil.	
Address Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.	Assistant Chief Better position	cooperative relations and liaison work with the Federal WPA Office in Washington State, WPA offices in the field and arrangement for the speed and continued employment of soil conservation relief workers set for the agency (WPA) the Soil Conservation Service was the first Federal agency to achieve this quota of about 10,000 in June 1935 to April 1938.	
Reason for leaving Washington	D. C.	Code Advise or Code Advise or	Salary Starting, \$ 4000.
From Nov. 1933	To June 1935	Duties and responsibilities Labor advise or for 40 or 50 codes, principally in the wholesale trades. Also some retail, textile, coal and miscellaneous. Responsible for analysis of proposed labor provisions, recommending changes, negotiating with industry representatives regarding.	
Name of employer National Recovery Administration Dept. of Commerce	Washington, D. C.	Kind of business or organization.	

changes and finally justifying proposed labor provisions to Labor Advisory Board. Also served as member of coordinating committees for the Board, such as committees of the Advisory Council, Compliance Division Liaison, Machines and equip.

Machines and equip.

UNEMPLOYED - Traveled July - September
Exact title of your position \$4200.
..... \$4200.

Secretary-Treasurer
P. annual: 2600*

*part of company - wide salary cuts due to depression.

Duties and responsibilities

In full charge of financial matters; prepared the budget; in over-all charge of cost and bookkeeping depts and general office; controlled expenditures of funds and all fiscal affairs, including transactions with banks, suppliers and customers. Participated in major company conferences and policy decisions; continued to advise and assist in reorganization and rationalization of factory operations.

Machines and equipment you used

Exact title of your position: Production Managers Starting salary: \$2600
 per month: \$4200

Duties and responsibilities.....In charge of production control of materials manufactured in factory, involving scheduling all factory orders, keeping even flow of work in factory and keeping ample supplies of raw materials and finished goods on hand without overstocking. Also took active part in reorganizing on and rationalizing factory operations.

machines and equip-
ment you used

Government Regulation Industry
Number and class of Junior code advise
Name and title of your org and clerical

immediate supervisor _____
Cynthia Beck

baboo. A. D. is av. b. b. d.

Reason for leaving - Invalidated on of NRA 07

[illegible]

From Feb. 1931 To April 1933 (Date)

	(Month)	(Year)	(Month)	(Year)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name of employer	Address	City	State	Occupation	Age	Sex	Marital status	Education	Religion	Political party	Other
A. M. Collins	1111 1/2	St. Louis	Mo.	Dr.	45	M	Married	High school	Methodist	Dem.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Address 1501 Walnut St. - Office

Phila., Pa.

Kind of business
or organization

Paper Products Mfg. Co.

Number and class of	150-250	251-350	351-450	451-550	551-650	651-750	751-850	851-950	951-1050	1051-1150	1151-1250	1251-1350	1351-1450	1451-1550	1551-1650	1651-1750	1751-1850	1851-1950	1951-2050	2051-2150	2151-2250	2251-2350	2351-2450	2451-2550	2551-2650	2651-2750	2751-2850	2851-2950	2951-3050	3051-3150	3151-3250	3251-3350	3351-3450	3451-3550	3551-3650	3651-3750	3751-3850	3851-3950	3951-4050	4051-4150	4151-4250	4251-4350	4351-4450	4451-4550	4551-4650	4651-4750	4751-4850	4851-4950	4951-5050	5051-5150	5151-5250	5251-5350	5351-5450	5451-5550	5551-5650	5651-5750	5751-5850	5851-5950	5951-6050	6051-6150	6151-6250	6251-6350	6351-6450	6451-6550	6551-6650	6651-6750	6751-6850	6851-6950	6951-7050	7051-7150	7151-7250	7251-7350	7351-7450	7451-7550	7551-7650	7651-7750	7751-7850	7851-7950	7951-8050	8051-8150	8151-8250	8251-8350	8351-8450	8451-8550	8551-8650	8651-8750	8751-8850	8851-8950	8951-9050	9051-9150	9151-9250	9251-9350	9351-9450	9451-9550	9551-9650	9651-9750	9751-9850	9851-9950	9951-10050	10051-10150	10151-10250	10251-10350	10351-10450	10451-10550	10551-10650	10651-10750	10751-10850	10851-10950	10951-11050	11051-11150	11151-11250	11251-11350	11351-11450	11451-11550	11551-11650	11651-11750	11751-11850	11851-11950	11951-12050	12051-12150	12151-12250	12251-12350	12351-12450	12451-12550	12551-12650	12651-12750	12751-12850	12851-12950	12951-13050	13051-13150	13151-13250	13251-13350	13351-13450	13451-13550	13551-13650	13651-13750	13751-13850	13851-13950	13951-14050	14051-14150	14151-14250	14251-14350	14351-14450	14451-14550	14551-14650	14651-14750	14751-14850	14851-14950	14951-15050	15051-15150	15151-15250	15251-15350	15351-15450	15451-15550	15551-15650	15651-15750	15751-15850	15851-15950	15951-16050	16051-16150	16151-16250	16251-16350	16351-16450	16451-16550	16551-16650	16651-16750	16751-16850	16851-16950	16951-17050	17051-17150	17151-17250	17251-17350	17351-17450	17451-17550	17551-17650	17651-17750	17751-17850	17851-17950	17951-18050	18051-18150	18151-18250	18251-18350	18351-18450	18451-18550	18551-18650	18651-18750	18751-18850	18851-18950	18951-19050	19051-19150	19151-19250	19251-19350	19351-19450	19451-19550	19551-19650	19651-19750	19751-19850	19851-19950	19951-20050	20051-20150	20151-20250	20251-20350	20351-20450	20451-20550	20551-20650	20651-20750	20751-20850	20851-20950	20951-21050	21051-21150	21151-21250	21251-21350	21351-21450	21451-21550	21551-21650	21651-21750	21751-21850	21851-21950	21951-22050	22051-22150	22151-22250	22251-22350	22351-22450	22451-22550	22551-22650	22651-22750	22751-22850	22851-22950	22951-23050	23051-23150	23151-23250	23251-23350	23351-23450	23451-23550	23551-23650	23651-23750	23751-23850	23851-23950	23951-24050	24051-24150	24151-24250	24251-24350	24351-24450	24451-24550	24551-24650	24651-24750	24751-24850	24851-24950	24951-25050	25051-25150	25151-25250	25251-25350	25
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Name and title of your employees you supervise

immediate supervisor of the person in the

[illegible]

Reason for leaving ment. during depression

Place ... Philadelphia Pa

From Sept. 1929 To Feb. 1931
(1930)

Month (Year)

Factory - A. M. Collins Mfg. Co.

... of the ...

Address 220 Columbia Ave.

PHILA., Pa.

Kind of business or organization

Paper Products Mfg. Co.

Number and class of employees you intended

Name and title of your
employer you supervised

Immediate supervisor . . . Harry Rubin

Factory Manager

Reason for leaving.

If more space is required, use another continuation sheet

Enclosure (if any). Use one side only. Enclose unattached

If more space is required, use another continuation sheet or a sheet of THIN paper, size 8 x 10½ inches. Write on each sheet your name, address in full, and examination title (if any). Use one side only. Enclose unattached with application.

CONTINUATION SHEET

For Question 37, "Application for Federal Employment," Standard Form No. 57

<p>1. Title of examination (if submitted as an application for same):</p> <p>CONSULTANT</p>	
<p>Fill in this form only when necessary for completion of "Record of Previous Employment" question on Standard Form No. 57. Enclose, unattached, with your application, Typewrite, or use BLACK ink and print. USE ONE SIDE ONLY.</p>	
<p>2 Date of birth (month, day, year):</p> <p>April 7, 1905</p>	<p>3 Applicant's first, middle, and last names, and full address:</p> <p>Henry Hill Collins, Jr., "White Pines", Lanham, Maryland</p>
<p>Place Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>From Feb. 1928 To Feb. 1929</p> <p>Name of employer: same</p> <p>Address same</p> <p>Kind of business or organization: same</p> <p>Number and class of employees you supervised 1 - secretary</p> <p>Name and title of your immediate supervisor same</p>	<p>Exact title of your position Assistant to Factory Manager</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities Was "learning the business", helping in major reorganization and rationalization of factory operations then under way.</p> <p>Machines and equipment you used</p> <p>Exact title of your position</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities</p>
<p>Reason for leaving Promotion</p> <p>Place</p> <p>From 19 To 19</p> <p>Name of employer:</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Kind of business or organization:</p>	<p>Salary: Starting, \$ 2600</p> <p>Per annum</p> <p>Salary: Starting, \$</p> <p>Per Final, \$</p>

44. Give any special qualifications not covered elsewhere in your application, such as (a) your more important publications (do NOT submit copies unless requested); (b) your patents or inventions; (c) hobbies, construction of instruments, etc.

Author of "America's Own Refugees"
pages 305, Princeton University Press, 1941
\$3.00...dealt with problem of migrant employed and unemployed labor.

If more space is required, use a sheet of THIN paper, size 8 x 10 1/4 inches. Write on each sheet your name, full address, date of birth, and examination title (if any). Use one side only. Enclose, unattached, with application

If you claim preference for the Indian Service as an Indian, you must file with this application a certificate from the superintendent of the Indian agency where you are registered, or from the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, showing that you have at least one-fourth Indian blood.

JURAT (OR OATH).—This jurat (or oath) must be executed.

The following oath must be taken before a notary public, the secretary of a United States civil service board of examiners, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, before whom the applicant must appear in person. The following are among those not authorized to administer this oath: Postmasters (except in Alaska), Army officers, post-office inspectors, and chief clerks and assistant chief clerks in the Railway Mail Service.

The composition and work in connection with any material required to be submitted for this examination are entirely my own, except where I have given full credit for quoted matter or the collaboration of others by quotation marks and references, and in the composition of the same I have received no assistance except as indicated fully in my explanatory statement.

I, the undersigned **DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM)** that the statements made by me in answer to the foregoing questions are full and true to the best of my knowledge and belief, **SO HELP ME GOD.**

If female, prefix "Miss" and if married use your own given name as Mrs. Mary I. Doe

(Signature of applicant)

(Sign WITH PEN AND INK your name—give name, initial or initials, and surname)

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me according to law by the above-named applicant this 4th day of March, 1943, at city [or town] of Washington, and State [or Territory or District] of California county of San Diego

(Signature of officer)

(Official title)

EXHIBIT 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSERVATION
SOIL ~~WORKS~~ SERVICE

June 19, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. W. W. STOCKBERGER
Director of Personnel

Dear Dr. Stockberger:

I am transmitting herewith appointment papers of Mr. Henry Collins. Mr. Collins' appointment is being requested on the EO basis pending allocation of the position by the Civil Service Commission, because of an emergency requiring immediate assistance for Mr. Charles Collier, who is now acting as Chief of Operations.

Mr. Collier has been attempting to carry both his regular duties and the duties of the Chief of Operations, and with the large additional amount of work involved in the handling of the new work program can not possibly function without assistance. In particular, it is immediately necessary for Mr. Collier to have someone assist him in the handling of the details of relations with the Works Progress Administration and in other important matters.

Mr. Collins was originally referred to us by Mr. Fred Bartlett of Dr. Tagwell's office, who is exceedingly anxious that someone be appointed immediately who can handle the work in connection with the Works Progress Administration. He suggests that you refer this matter to him if there is any question as to the urgency in this particular case. Mr. Collins has been informed that the position will shortly be reclassified and that under the Civil Service procedure we will recommend him for Grade CAF 11 at a salary of \$3800 per annum, and that of course there is always a chance that the Civil Service Commission will reduce the grade to below that recommended by the Bureau.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Stockberger
Chief.

JHG

EXHIBIT 5

Dept. Form 41

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

(Bureau or office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

14082-21

RECOMMENDATION TO THE SECRETARY

Date:

ACTION REQUESTED: AppointmentSTATE: PennsylvaniaNAME: Henry H. Collins, Jr.DATE OF BIRTH: April 7, 1906DESIGNATION: Special AssistantCLASSIFICATION: EO-13SALARY: \$ 4000 per annum less deductions of \$ for

APPROPRIATION:

COOPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT: NoneDATE EFFECTIVE: June 22, 1935
as soon as possibleNAME AND SALARY
OF PREDECESSOR: Now positionPERIOD: Until June 30, 1935HEADQUARTERS: Washington, D. C.TO REPORT IN: Person

REASONS (Including statement of education, training, and experience for appointment, reinstatement, transfer, etc.): The appointment of Mr. Collins is recommended in order to provide an assistant who will relieve the Assistant to the Chief of many pressing, important, technical and administrative matters.

Mr. Collins will assist the Assistant to the Chief in handling major and responsible technical and administrative matters and in particular will act as liaison officer between the Soil Conservation Service, the Office of the Secretary and the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Collins completed grammar and high schools, received his A. B. degree from Princeton University in 1926, and his A. M. Degree from Harvard University in 1927. From 1928 to 1933, he was employed by the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia as production manager and secretary-treasurer at salaries ranging from \$2400 to \$4200 per annum. Since November 1933, he has been employed by the National Recovery Administration on the Labor Advisory Board as Code Advisor and Associate Economist, at a salary of \$4000 per annum.

W. H. Collins
Acting Chief of Operations.

PHH

C. S. Cert. No. dated:
C. S. Authority dated;
Classif. Sheet. dated:

EXHIBIT 6

(Dept. Form 41)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

(Bureau or office)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

15683-J

12/18

RECOMMENDATION TO THE SECRETARY

Date:

ACTION REQUESTED: Change in Designation and Grade,
~~include reversion~~

STATE: Pennsylvania

NAME: Henry H. Collins, Jr.

DATE OF BIRTH: April 7, 1905

DESIGNATION: Fr: Special Assistant

CLASSIFICATION: Fr: EO-13 ✓

To: Senior Soil Conservationist

To: P-5 CAF-11

SALARY: \$4000 per annum (Assistant to Chief) less deductions of \$76.45 for

APPROPRIATION:

COOPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT: None

DATE EFFECTIVE: DEC 28 1935

NAME AND SALARY New Position
OF PREDECESSOR: Sheet No. 894PERIOD: For duration of the work,
but not beyond June 30, 1937

HEADQUARTERS: Washington, D. C.

TO REPORT IN: - - -

REASONS (Including statement of education, training, and experience for appointment, reinstatement, transfer, etc.): This recommendation for Mr. Collins' change in status accompanies Classification Sheet No. 894, requesting the allocation of the position occupied by Mr. Collins as Senior Soil Conservationist (Assistant to Chief), Grade P-5.

Under general administrative supervision, but with wide latitude for independent action, Mr. Collins serves as special assistant to the Chief in technical and administrative matters; as such, acts as liaison officer for this Service with other Federal agencies including the United States Employment Service, National Emergency Council, Treasury Department and the Works Progress Administration on matters which include the interpretation of regulations, their preparation in proper form for distribution to the Washington and field offices; coordinates the Soil Conservation Service with the Works Progress Administration program; exercises statistical control over and has prepared reports on the Soil Conservation Service phase of the Works Progress Administration program, and develops policy for utilization of relief labor under Works Progress Administration and other relief programs; develops statistical control over technical phases of operations such as relative expense of relief labor, cost of erosion control under varying types of soil, slope and erosion conditions, potential yield from wild life refuges and game preserves, etc.; cooperates with the Coordinator in the location of relief and work projects and the development of types and sites appropriate from an erosional, economic and labor viewpoint; advises on relief labor relations; reviews reports and materials related to the formulation of general policy, and makes recommendations thereon; makes field studies of particular problems; directs the preparation of material and reports for use before the Bureau of the Budget, Congressional committees, Department officials and others; assists in the preparation of the annual budget; carries out and reports upon difficult problems, as assigned by the Chief, and, in connection therewith, makes similar

S. Cert. No.

Authority dated:

Sheet,

#894

dated:

12/11/35

Recommended:

W. C. Boardman
SEE PERSONNEL RECORD OF

EXHIBIT 7
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

October 31, 1938

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr. McEwen
FROM: Merle D. Vincent
SUBJECT: Mr. Henry H. Collins, Jr.

I desire Mr. Collin's transfer from the Agriculture Department and appointment as an assistant to Chief of Exemptions Section, at a salary of \$4600 per annum.

Mr. Collins is now a Special Assistant to the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture. He has Civil Service rating CAF-11, salary \$4000.

A check up indicates Mr. Collins possesses the training and experience needed as an assistant in mv section.

W. A. L.

B. C. O.

Mr. Ewen Johnson OK 10/31/38
but formed letter requesting
asking when he requested
to transfer - attached
W. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL QUESTIONNAIRE

Date August 8, 1938

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE.—This record is essential for the Department's growing placement program. To be of service to the employee and the Department alike it is essential that it be filled out carefully and that employees give notice of additional qualifications as acquired. Each employee is therefore requested to (a) fill out this form promptly, returning it through regular administrative channels and (b) inform the Office of Personnel of the Department of additional qualifications as acquired also through administrative channels. Such additional qualifications include examinations in which the employee has qualified, educational courses taken, or degrees received subsequent to the time of filling out this form.

Name Collins Henry H. Jr.
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Legal voting residence Pennsylvania 17th Dist. Montgomery Bryn Mawr Male White
(State and congressional district) (County) (City) (Race)
(White, colored, other—if other, state which)

Were you brought up on a farm? No What was your father's business or occupation? President, A. M. Collins Mfg. Co.
(A paper products manufacturing Co.)

Date of birth April 7, 1905 (Day) (Month) (Year) Bureau or office Soil Conservation Service Division Office of the Chief

Present headquarters D. C., Washington On what date did you first go to work for the Federal Government? Nov. 1933
(State) (City or town) (Month) (Year)

EDUCATION

	High school	Trade and commercial school	College or university	Graduate studies	Other
Name of school	Montgomery School		Princeton University	Harvard University	
Address	Wynwood, Pa.		Princeton, N. J.	Cambridge, Mass.	
Number of years attended	7		4	1	
Course pursued	College preparatory		History & Geology	Economics	
Were you graduated?	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Degree	Diploma		A.B.	M.A.	
Year received	1922		1926	1927	
Scholarship honors	Algebra and Latin		Geology		
Subjects specialized in	College preparatory		History & Geology	Economics	

In school, what subjects or courses did you find particularly interesting? History, Economics, English, Geology

In what subjects did you receive the best grades? Geology, Evolution, etc.

Of the subjects or courses taken in school which do you find most helpful in your present work? English, Geology, Economics.

Why? Geology, because I do a good deal of writing; erosion; Economics, because I enjoy studying the economic implications of erosion and erosion control.

What languages do you translate readily? French, Spanish

What languages do you speak fluently?

In what fields of work have you had experience with the Federal Government?

Description of duties	Years employed		Salary range	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
(1) Associate Economist and Code Advisor with Labor Advisory Board of the NRA	Nov. 1933	June 1935	\$3600	\$4000
(2) WPA Liaison Officer & Special Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Serv., USDA	June 1935	to date	\$4000	\$4000

In what fields of work have you had experience other than with the Federal Government?

Description of duties	Years employed		Salary range	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Efficiency Research, A. M. Collins Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.	1928	1929	\$2500	\$3000 app.
Production Control Manager, Ditto	1929	1931	3000	4200
Secretary & Treasurer	1931	1933	2500	3500 (Depression)
Hun School, Princeton, N.J., College Tutoring Faculty	1928	1933	Up to \$1200	
Subjects: Geology, Evolution, Philosophy, Psychology, Economics	Part-time Commission basis			

Do you have military preferences? None..... If so, check: Non-disability ☐; Disability ☐; Wife of disabled veteran ☐; Widow of veteran ☐.

Has your military preference been established at the Civil Service Commission?

Of what military reserve organization, if any, are you a member?

In what capacity?

Names of professional societies or similar organizations of which you are a member American Ornithologists Union; Explorer's Club.

What recent ~~positions, positions, and~~ publications have you been responsible for?

Publications: (A) Booklet "Field Guide to All Birds of Eastern U.S." etc. 1930.
(B) Standard Field Cards - 1923-1933 -

1. Birds of N.Y., N.J. & Pa.
2. " " N.Y. & New England
3. " " Southeast
4. " " Middle West
5. " " Northwest
6. " " Southwest
7. " " Eastern U.S. (1931 Check List Order)
8. " " " (in Latin)
9. " " British Isles.
10. Birds of Europe.
11. " " Egypt.
12. Mammals of Eastern U.S.
13. " " Western U.S.
14. " " East Africa.
15. Trees of Eastern U.S.
16. " " Western U.S.
17. Flowers of Eastern U.S.

(C) Article in Hawk & Owl Bulletin No. 1, "Hawk Mountain"

(D) Article in Nature Magazine, Feb. 1935 "A Hawk Sanctuary" ..

(E) Article in Washington Post Sunday Feature Section on Abyssinia, March, 1935.

(F) Article in "Sailodon" of the Princeton Geological Association on Soil Conservation - Summer 1936.

(G) Series of Articles in Nature Magazine Jan-May 1938 on Soil Conservation -

1. "The Hills of Texas Move to the Sea"

2. "Wasting or Saving our Soil"

3. "Soil or Sediment"

4. "The Rising Tide of Floods"

Comprehensive project monographs.

Do you have military preference? No If so, check: Nondisability ☐; Disability ☐; Wife of disabled veteran ☐; Widow of veteran ☐.

Has your military preference been established at the Civil Service Commission?

Of what military reserve organization, if any, are you a member?

In what capacity?

Names of professional societies or similar organizations of which you are a member American Ornithologists Union, Explorer's Club.

What research, publications, and publications have you been responsible for?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS PASSED

Title of examination	Dates taken	Where taken	Results obtained
<u>None ever taken</u>			
<u>Published in on December 27, 1938 by Act of 74th Congress - Public Law 40.</u>			

Which of your present duties do you find most interesting? Those dealing with Administration, Development of Policy, Planning & Research, Writing.

Which of your present duties do you consider to be the most important and why? Development for publication of readable, comprehensive project memoranda.

What office machines do you operate skillfully?

What other positions do you desire for which you are fitted? (Name in order of preference) Administrative Work in Development of Policies and Planning for coordinating work in Agriculture, such as: Land Use, Flood Control etc.; also Administrative Development of work in connection with Economic Aspects of Soil Conservation. Any Executive or Administrative developmental work with new agricultural programs, particularly such as have social or economic aspects. List briefly special reasons why you believe you are fitted for these positions. (1) Have had 8-10 years experience in gov't and outside in executive, administrative and developmental work. (2) Have Harvard M.A. in Economics, 2 years as Associate Economist with War.R.A. and have done some economic work with SCS. (3) Have keen personal interest in Conservation, Economics and Sociology. (4) Enjoy developing policies and a program, making them work, working with people and agencies etc.

On what date did you enter on duty in your present position?

June 22, 1935.
(Month) (Year)

If you prefer to work in some other locality, check one of the following:

District of Columbia ☒.

In or near the State in which you have legal residence ☐.

Elsewhere in the field service ☐.

Anywhere, other than the places in which you are now employed ☐.

REMARKS: Am anxious to get into work that will involve more administration and development, more planning and policy, and, in general, greater opportunities.

Henry K. Collins Jr.
(Signature)

Mr. MORRIS. There is just one more question I would like to ask Mr. Collins. Mr. Collins, did you try to bring Lawrence Duggan into the Communist apparatus? Did you make an effort to recruit him into the Communist apparatus?

Mr. COLLINS. I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given. The man is dead. It seems too bad to bring up dead people's names.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like also to go into the record the references that appear on that Government record that was just affirmed by Mr. Collins.

The CHAIRMAN. They may, and become a part of the record.

(The chairman at a subsequent hearing ordered the following material printed in the record at this point:)

EXHIBIT No. 9

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE
INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF DESITUTE CITIZENS,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1941.

Col. PHILIP B. FLEMING,

*Administrator, Wage and Hour Division,
Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR COLONEL FLEMING: The 77th Congress today passed a resolution extending the life of this committee for a period not to exceed 90 days to permit us to digest the materials which we received from our witnesses at the Washington hearings and present a final report to Congress before that time. I am enclosing a copy of our preliminary report just published.

As you may know, we are already indebted to the Wage and Hour Administration for the services of 3 persons, 2 of whom are members of the permanent staff of the Administration and the third of whom you are carrying on our behalf. The staff of the committee has communicated with Mr. Holland and it is agreeable with him that Mr. Dallas Smythe should return to his post by January 15 instead of as of the 3d, when the life of the committee was originally expected to expire.

The committee is requesting now that Mr. Henry H. Collins, Jr., who is attached to the hearings division of the Administration, continue to be loaned to the work of this committee until the final report is completed, which will not exceed a period of 90 days.

Finally, we should like to ask for the extension of Mr. Lyle Cooper to the end of this same period; Mr. Cooper's present appointment runs until February 6, so that it will not be necessary to put the extension through immediately.

It might be preferable to acknowledge in separate letters the work performed for us by the members of your permanent staff, Mr. Collins and Mr. Smythe. Instead, I will say here that Mr. Collins' experience in the hearings branch of the Administration has been of considerable assistance to us and that we consider the research and resulting portion of the forthcoming report written by Mr. Smythe to be of a high order of workmanship, as we think you will agree when these are published.

May I, in closing, thank you on behalf of the committee for the favors received from your Administration and acknowledge the fine effect which your appearance at our hearings has had upon a discussion of broader coverage for agricultural workers under social legislation.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JOHN H. TOLAN, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT No. 10

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY
PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS,
April 2, 1941.

Col. PHILIP B. FLEMING,
*Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR COLONEL FLEMING: AS chairman of this committee I am very much interested in obtaining the loan of Mr. Henry Collins, an employee of the Wage and Hour Division who, until recently, has been assigned to the Tolan committee investigating migratory workers. I have had several discussions with Mr. Collins and am greatly impressed with his knowledge of small-business problems and related matters. He would be particularly valuable to this committee in the coordination of hearings which we plan to hold soon.

As you perhaps know, the resolution establishing our committee authorizes us to call on the executive agencies of Government for the loan of personnel and material. I shall therefore appreciate it if you will give this request immediate consideration and advise me when you have reached a decision as to whether Mr. Collins can be loaned to the committee for a temporary period.

With expressions of high esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. MURRAY.

EXHIBIT No. 11

12-22-41.

Submitted for preparation of class sheet as a new position—temporary.

Also please prepare necessary recommendation and submit recommendation and class sheet to Mr. Smith.

(This action is submitted in response to request of Dec. 13, 1941.)

DECEMBER 20, 1941.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION

Collins, Henry H., Jr., Wage and Hour Division, Hearings Branch (Detailed to Senate Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business).

Approved title and grade: Principal Economist, p. 6 (120).

Supervisor: Murray, Hon. James E., United States Senate.

Duties and responsibilities:

Under the general direction of the chairman of the Senate Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business, to direct the research, investigation, hearings, report writing, legislative proposal, and administrative operations of the committee; to plan and arrange for Washington and field hearings on various phases of small-business problems in a war economy and activities of governmental agencies in connection with such problems, including investigations of contract and subcontract distribution, utilization of small plant facilities, possibilities of conversion of small plants for war production, protection of markets of plants converted to war production, and any other problems which may arise in connection with small manufacturing or commercial businesses as authorized by Senate Resolution 298; to direct a staff of investigators for the purpose of locating competent witnesses for the problems under consideration at hearings in the field; to direct a research staff in the development of economic data relating to the problems involved; to direct a small group in the arrangement and conduct of hearings; to direct the preparation of reports of hearings and findings; to prepare recommendations for appropriate legislation for the solution of problems affecting small business; and to perform related tasks as assigned.

EXHIBIT No. 11A

[From the El Paso Herald-Post, April 21, 1953]

JAILED NEW MEXICAN UNION LEADER SEEKS BOND

MINE, MILL GROUP OFFICIAL INDICTED IN COMMIE INQUIRY—CLINTON E. JENCKS
HELD AT SILVER CITY

Labor Leader Clinton Edward Jencks, indicted yesterday in El Paso on charges that he lied about Communist ties, was expected to be released today from the Grant County, N. Mex., jail on \$5,000 bond.

Jencks is international representative of the leftwing International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers.

Officials of local 890 of the union at Bayard, N. Mex., said they would provide the cash bond today.

INDICTED ON TWO COUNTS

United States Commissioner George H. Keener said at Silver City he would approve the \$5,000 bond, which was recommended by the United States district attorney's office at El Paso, pending appearance of Jencks in Federal court at El Paso.

The Federal grand jury at El Paso indicted Jencks yesterday on two counts, charging violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, which requires non-Communist affidavits from union officials.

Assistant United States District Attorney Holvey Williams said the indictment charges Jencks with signing an affidavit in April of 1950 falsely stating he was not a member of the Communist Party, and also with stating falsely he was not "affiliated" with the Communist Party.

ARRESTED AT HOME

H. G. Foster, special agent in charge of the FBI at El Paso, announced the arrest of the 35-year-old Jencks at the latter's Bayard home at 6:30 p. m., yesterday.

Two FBI agents took Jencks into custody as he was eating dinner with his wife, Virginia, and their two children.

Jencks submitted quietly. He was taken to the Grant County jail at Silver City, where he spent the night.

Soon after Jencks' arrest, Juan Chacon, president of local 890, and other union officers, accompanied by the union's attorney, David Serna, got in touch with Commissioner Keener, who set the bond.

Jencks declined to make a statement until after a conference with his lawyer.

CREATES SENSATION

The arrest created a mild sensation in the Silver City mining district, where Jencks has been a controversial figure for the last 5 years. His union, the IUMMSW, was expelled from the CIO for being allegedly pro-Communist.

Jencks and his wife had leading roles in the motion picture, *Salt of the Earth*, which was being filmed recently near Silver City. Jencks was a codirector and the IUMMSW sponsored the film. Chacon was the leading man.

The Mexican star of the movie, Rosauro Revueltas, was arrested by United States immigration authorities and charged with entering the United States illegally. She later returned voluntarily to Mexico without finishing the picture.

INQUIRY SINCE 1950

Representative Donald Jackson, of California, had denounced *Salt of the Earth* as a propaganda film, "a new weapon for Russia."

It dealt with the lives of miners and their families and the union's violent Empire Zinc Co. strike at Hanover.

Mr. Williams said the case against Jencks had been in preparation since 1950. It is 1 of 6 such cases now pending throughout the country, but no others are now pending in El Paso.

Joseph Alderman, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, is in El Paso to help prosecute the case against Jencks.



[

3 9999 05445 3574

MINER, MILL OFFICER FRAMED IN T-H CASE

EL PASO, TEX., April 21.—A Federal grand jury today indicted Clifford Jencks, international representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers at Bayard, N. Mex., on frameup charges of violating the Taft-Hartley affidavit law.

Jencks' union cosponsored the film, Salt of the Earth, which reactionaries have vainly sought to suppress.

United States Commissioner George H. Keener at Silver City, N. Mex., set bond at \$5,000. Jencks was held in the Grant County jail at Silver City.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JENNER. All right.

The committee will stand adjourned until further call.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a. m., the committee recessed subject to call.)

X

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

APRIL 14 AND JUNE 2, 1953

PART 2

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

Boston Public Library
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ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., in the old Supreme Court room, the Capitol, Senator William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jenner, Watkins, Welker, Hendrickson, and Smith (North Carolina).

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; and Robert McManus, staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, please take the seat there in front of the microphone.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you stand up and be sworn to testify? Will you hold up your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GLASSER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD GLASSER, GREAT NECK, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, MILTON H. FRIEDMAN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. State your name to the committee.

Mr. GLASSER. Harold Glasser.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mr. GLASSER. At 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business or profession?

Mr. GLASSER. I am an economist.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Mr. GLASSER. I am an economist.

The CHAIRMAN. Louder, please.

What organization are you with?

Mr. GLASSER. I am with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that located?

Mr. GLASSER. 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that Mr. Glasser is before the committee with his attorney, Mr. Friedman. Will you give your full name?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Milton H. Friedman, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, please desist from taking pictures. It bothers the witness, I am sure. Is that right, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. It bothers his lawyer.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment, gentlemen.

Mr. MORRIS, you may proceed with the questioning of the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, are you now a member of the Communist party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, have you graduated from the University of Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you graduate from the University of Chicago in 1926?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you do your postgraduate work?

Mr. GLASSER. At the University of Chicago and at Harvard University.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you do your postgraduate work at the University of Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. From 1926 to 1928, and then I did some graduate work in 1930 to 1931, at the University of Chicago.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you go after your postgraduate work?

Mr. GLASSER. I was a fellow at the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., from 1931 to 1932.

Mr. MORRIS. You were a fellow, a research fellow?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. At Brookings Institution in 1930 to 1932?

Mr. GLASSER. 1931 to 1932.

Mr. MORRIS. 1931 to 1932?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do after you left the Brookings Institution in 1932?

Mr. GLASSER. I returned to Chicago.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do in Chicago at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I did odd jobs; but I was unemployed for a part of the period until the fall of 1933.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do then?

Mr. GLASSER. Then I entered the People's Junior College in Chicago.

Mr. MORRIS. When you say you entered the People's Junior College, what do you mean?

Mr. GLASSER. As a faculty member, later on as dean.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you become dean of the People's Junior College in Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. Probably at the beginning, in 1934.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you remain dean of the People's Junior College in Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. Until the autumn of 1935.

Mr. MORRIS. At that time did you know a man named Solomon Adler?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Adler was with you at the People's Junior College, was he not, in Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Adler lived with you in Chicago at that time, did he not?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, Solomon Adler, according to testimony before the Internal Security Subcommittee was a Treasury Department official during the war, and during the postwar period was the Treasury attaché in China. He was a high-ranking member of the Treasury Department.

We have two witnesses before the committee who have testified that Solomon Adler was a Communist. Our information shows that Mr. Adler was associated with this witness in Chicago at the time when he was on the faculty of the People's Junior College. It was in connection with trying to get information from the witnesses on that score that the preceding questions here were asked.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first take up your Federal employment, Mr. Glasser.

Mr. GLASSER. In the summer of 1935.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the first job in that?

Mr. GLASSER. The first job was with the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. Where was that?

Mr. GLASSER. Of Illinois.

Mr. MORRIS. In Illinois?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that WPA?

Mr. GLASSER. WPA.

Mr. MORRIS. Were there any prearrangements to your obtaining that position?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You just walked in and got the job?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you with the Works Progress Administration?

Mr. GLASSER. Until May 1936.

Mr. MORRIS. While you were in Illinois?

Mr. GLASSER. No, when I was transferred to a Department of Agriculture Works Progress in Minneapolis, Works Progress Administration project in Minneapolis.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you explain, Mr. Glasser, how it is that a Works Progress Administration project should be connected with the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. GLASSER. At that time, WPA projects were administered by other departments of the Government and the Department of Agriculture had this project which was called the consumers purchases project, a study of consumers purchases. It was utilizing WPA funds, but administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MORRIS. Were there any prearrangements to your being assigned to the Agriculture Department?

Mr. GLASSER. None that I know of, sir. None that I remember, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. None that you remember? What was your next Government assignment after the Works Progress Administration assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. I went to the Treasury in Washington in November or December of 1936.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us whether there were any prearrangements made in connection with your obtaining that employment?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. There were no prearrangements?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you consult with Solomon Adler at all in connection with your obtaining your Treasury employment?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. How did you get the job in the Treasury Department if there was no prearrangement at all for you to get it?

Mr. GLASSER. I received a letter asking me to come to Washington for consultation.

Senator SMITH. Who wrote that letter?

Mr. GLASSER. It was signed, I believe, by the administrative assistant to the Division of Research and Statistics.

Senator SMITH. Who was that administrative assistant?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe the letter was signed by Miss Michener.

Senator SMITH. Miss Michener?

Mr. GLASSER. Miss Michener.

Senator SMITH. Had you known Miss Michener before?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Senator SMITH. How did she know about you?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't know, sir.

Senator SMITH. Did you go to see her after receiving that letter?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't believe I did go to see her.

Senator SMITH. Who did you go to see?

Mr. GLASSER. The Director of the Division of Research and Statistics.

Senator SMITH. How did you know to go to see that particular individual?

Mr. GLASSER. I am inclined to think that the letter told me to go.

Senator SMITH. Do you have the letter now?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Senator SMITH. Do you remember the name of the man you went to see?

Mr. GLASSER. Mr. George C. Haas.

Senator SMITH. Where was his office located?

Mr. GLASSER. In the Treasury Department in Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, was it your testimony you have no knowledge of anyone giving you any assistance in your obtaining that Treasury appointment?

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel, if you wish.

(Witness consults his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You have no knowledge that anyone assisted you in getting that job?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Senator SMITH. May I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smith.

Senator SMITH. Was Mr. Adler working in the Treasury Department at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Don't you know whether Mr. Adler, your roommate and friend, was working in the Treasury at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Do you say now that Mr. Adler had nothing to do with your securing employment in the Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Why do you think it would incriminate you to have acquaintanceship with Mr. Adler?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(Witness consults his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir.

Senator SMITH. Was that because you knew Mr. Adler was a Communist at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. What other reason could there be for the fact that you believe your answer might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Was he known at that time as a criminal?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Had he engaged at that time in any activity that might classify him as a criminal that would cause you to feel that your acquaintanceship with him would amount to such information as would tend to incriminate you, if you told about it?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your first assignment in Treasury?

Mr. GLASSER. My first assignment, as I recall—my memory is somewhat vague on that—was in connection with tariffs, customs matters, and questions involving foreign trade. I believe I began with those problems in the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you have that particular assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. I worked in the Department until the summer of 1940, when I received my first foreign assignment.

Mr. MORRIS. When you received your first what?

Mr. GLASSER. Foreign assignment.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your first foreign assignment in 1940?

Mr. GLASSER. I was financial adviser to the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Ecuador.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you go to Ecuador?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the circumstances surrounding your getting that particular assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean you won't tell this committee the arrangements made by the Treasury Department that caused you to get an assignment as the financial adviser to the Government of Ecuador, for the Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was your immediate superior?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. GLASSER. Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. GLASSER. In what year, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. At the time, in 1940.

Mr. GLASSER. I believe there was a change somewhat before that and perhaps during that period Wayne Chatfield Taylor was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of foreign matters. I am not clear now whether Wayne Chatfield Taylor left before or after I went to Ecuador. I don't recall at the moment the name of his successor.

Senator SMITH. Did you know Mr. Morgenthau, personally?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Senator SMITH. Was that the way you got your first contact with the Treasury Department, then?

Mr. GLASSER. I am sorry, sir; I don't understand your question.

Senator SMITH. Your acquaintanceship with Morgenthau was the contact by which you first went in the Treasury, was it?

Mr. GLASSER. Oh, no; I did not know the Secretary before I went in.

Senator SMITH. I thought you said you did know him.

Mr. GLASSER. No, I know him now, but not before.

Mr. MORRIS. What assignment did Harry Dexter White have at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. You will not tell us what position Harry Dexter White, who subsequently became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had at that time?

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(Witness consults his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. Repeat the question, please.

Mr. MORRIS. I am asking you from your formal knowledge of the Department, not from any personal relationship on your part, what position did Harry Dexter White have at that time in 1940?

Mr. GLASSER. At that time he was Director of the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury.

Mr. MORRIS. In the same framework, namely as a formal arrangement, what position did Solomon Adler have, what formal position

he might have in the Department, not based on what knowledge, if any, you may have had on him.

Mr. GLASSER. I am not too sure. He was an economist. What grade, I don't know.

(Witness consults his attorney.)

Mr. MORRIS. Was Frank Coe in the Treasury Department at that time? Again, formal knowledge.

Mr. GLASSER. Again, what time?

Mr. MORRIS. 1940.

Mr. GLASSER. He was not, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Harry Dexter White have any part in having you become assigned as a foreign financial adviser to the Ecuadorian Government?

Mr. GLASSER. I am afraid I must refuse to answer that on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Solomon Adler have anything to do with that assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Harry Dexter White, didn't you?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Was your mission to Ecuador the sort that was supposed to be subversive to the interests of the United States?

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult my attorney?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(Witness consults his attorney.)

Mr. GLASSER. Please repeat the question.

Senator SMITH. You have refused to say whether or not you knew these men in the Treasury Department. As I understand you, you refuse to say whether you knew him; is that right? I asked was your mission to Ecuador—were your activities such as to constitute subversive activities against the United States of America, if that is the reason you hesitate to say that you knew these men?

Mr. GLASSER. I am afraid I am getting a little confused, sir.

Senator SMITH. I will state it again.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. I think the Senator wants to repeat the question.

Senator SMITH. As I understand, you refused to say whether or not you knew Harry Dexter White and other officials in the Treasury Department. Now, did you go to Ecuador on a mission directed by any of those men?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer the question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Is the reason you refuse to answer for fear it may tend to incriminate you, that you were really on a mission that constituted subversive activities against the United States of America?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment? How long did that last?

Mr. GLASSER. That lasted 2 years, a little over.

Mr. MORRIS. While in Ecuador, did you ever meet with any Ecuadorian Communists?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment in the Treasury?

Mr. GLASSER. My next foreign assignment was in January 1943, when I went to North Africa.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you describe that assignment to the committee, please?

Mr. GLASSER. I was the Treasury representative and Chief of the Financial Control Division of the North African Economic Board.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator HENDRICKSON. May I ask the witness where he was located in North Africa?

Mr. GLASSER. Algiers.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Algiers?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes.

Senator HENDRICKSON. How long were you there?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe from about January 30 to September—I am not clear as to the exact date. It was roughly 8 months I was there.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Were you attached to what they call the Allied Commission there?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes. It wasn't called the Allied Commission. It was the North African Economic Board; that was attached to the Military Establishment.

Senator HENDRICKSON. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Morris.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you on that North African assignment, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. Eight months.

Mr. MORRIS. That was in the year 1942?

Mr. GLASSER. 1943.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment in the Treasury, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. I returned and resumed my duties at the desk in Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what those duties were?

Mr. GLASSER. They were to advise the Secretary of the Treasury on foreign financial and economic matters that came before the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRIS. You were adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury on financial matters?

Mr. GLASSER. My division was to advise the Secretary. I was a staff member to work on these problems for the guidance of the Treasury Department, or the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was the Secretary of the Treasury at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was his assistant?

Mr. GLASSER. I—

Mr. MORRIS. This is your formal knowledge of the Department, nothing from your personal knowledge.

Mr. GLASSER. He had a number of assistants, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us who they were, in the chain of your command?

Mr. GLASSER. What year?

Mr. MORRIS. At this time, when you returned from North Africa in 1943. I want the chain of command in the Treasury Department that led down to your position as a staff adviser.

Mr. GLASSER. In 1943.

Mr. MORRIS. And subsequent.

Mr. GLASSER. The Under Secretary of the Treasury, as I recall, was Daniel Bell.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes?

Mr. Glasser, in line under him, who was it, in the line of your command?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, there is a peripheral relationship of the General Counsel's Office who also handled the legal aspects of the work that we had at the time. I have forgotten who was General Counsel at that time.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Frank Coe in the Department at this time, in 1943?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. He was not?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't believe so.

Mr. MORRIS. When did he come to the Department? I am asking for your knowledge of the Treasury.

Mr. GLASSER. I believe he came in sometime in 1944 or 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. I didn't hear that.

Mr. GLASSER. I am not sure of the time—1944 or 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. By 1946 he was your division head, was he not?

Mr. GLASSER. He was Director of the Division of the Monetary Research.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever associate with Frank Coe?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Glasser, in 1944 you were identified with the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Senator WELKER. Did you take an oath, a personal affidavit, on the 8th day of January 1944, wherein you solemnly—I shall read it:

I, Harold Glasser, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I do not and will not advocate the overthrow of the United States by force or violence, and that I am not a member of any organization and will not become a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that I do not and will not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, nor will I become a member of such organization. I further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not an alien, nor a Communist, nor a member of any Nazi Bund organization, that I will not become a Communist, or a member of any Nazi Bund organization during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government.

That is signed Harold Glasser, "subscribed and sworn to before me at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of January 1944," before P. K. Smith, designated to administer oath, section 206, Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1944.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Glasser, did you take and swear to that oath?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Haaser, will you show the signature which Senator Welker just read to the witness, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your signature, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. You refuse to answer whether or not that is your signature?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir; I refuse to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You know your own signature when you see it; do you not?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know a man by the name of P. K. Smith, the man who swore you to that oath?

Mr. GLASSER. Were his initials "P. K."?

Mr. MORRIS. P. K. Smith, designated to administer oath.

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Were you a member of the Communist Party on the 8th day of January 1944, when you were administered that oath, when you took that oath? I should say when you took the oath were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. You want to deny that you ever took an oath such as that; do you?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. As a matter of fact, at the time you were administered that oath, you were a member of the Communist Party? When you took that oath you were already a member of the Communist Party and notwithstanding that fact, you swore to that affidavit and oath?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. May I ask again? Did I understand the witness to say that admitting his own signature would be evidence tending to incriminate him?

The CHAIRMAN. That was his statement.

Senator SMITH. Is that right, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Senator SMITH. That you refuse to identify your own signature to an oath because to do so would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer the question on the grounds it would tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. On the ground it would tend to incriminate you?

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the witness is within the fifth amendment, because if he admits that is his oath, he admits he lied when he took it.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you continue to describe to us the nature of your duties in the Treasury Department when you returned from your North African assignment in 1943?

Mr. GLASSER. I continued with the regular work in the Department, but I believe I had the assignment then of working with the UNRRA.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about your work with UNRRA?

Mr. GLASSER. I was the financial expert in the United States Government as a governmental member of the UNRRA—as the member of the UNRRA Council.

Mr. MORRIS. You were the financial expert in the United States delegation in the formulation of UNRRA?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how long did you act in that capacity?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, that was intermittent, whenever there was a meeting of the UNRRA Council, or occasionally when there were committee meetings of the Council, and it stretched really throughout the whole life of UNRRA. Whenever the occasions called for it I worked on the UNRRA problem.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know David Weintraub in connection with that assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. How long—you say that was a continuing assignment, your assignment with UNRRA?

Mr. GLASSER. It was continuous and intermittent. Whenever a problem arose or a meeting arose or was held, I usually attended that particular session.

Senator WATKINS. May I ask who was the head of the UNRRA mission at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. There were two heads. One was now Senator Lehman, and he was replaced by Mayor LaGuardia.

Senator WATKINS. Were you serving at any time while Senator Lehman, then Governor Lehman, was the head of the mission?

Mr. GLASSER. I was always responsible only to the United States Government.

Senator WATKINS. I understand, but was he in charge of the mission when you served the mission?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have anything to do with the recommendations of the amounts of money that this country should put into UNRRA, in your official capacity?

Mr. GLASSER. Very little, I would say.

Senator WATKINS. How much?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, I was one of a group of people who discussed and arrived at certain recommendations that were passed on to the higher echelons in the Government?

Senator WATKINS. Who were in the group?

Mr. GLASSER. In the Government group?

Senator WATKINS. In this group that you said made this recommendation and took part in this discussion?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, I would probably have to name a long list of Government officials at the time.

Senator WATKINS. Let's hear them. We have time enough to listen.

Mr. GLASSER. Well, the man in the State Department who had the top governmental responsibility below the Secretary level was then Assistant Secretary, I believe, Dean Acheson.

Senator WATKINS. Who?

Mr. GLASSER. Dean Acheson. And a large number of officials of the State Department would participate whenever their special interests were involved. And other administrations would have officials there. It really would be straining my memory, I think.

Senator WATKINS. You said there were a long list of them, and you have only named one. That isn't a very long list.

Mr. GLASSER. I would have to look at a Congressional Directory, I am afraid, to refresh my memory as to the names. I remember Mr. Acheson because he was in charge.

Senator WATKINS. Was Harry Dexter White a member of it?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was your immediate superior in this group?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have conferences with Dean Acheson?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know him?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many conferences did you have with Dean Acheson?

Mr. GLASSER. I couldn't calculate the number, but I don't believe they were ever alone with Dean Acheson. I had conferences as a member of a group.

The CHAIRMAN. Was Alger Hiss ever present when you had a conference?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Alger Hiss?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. He was in the State Department at this time; was he not?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the nature of the advice you gave Dean Acheson?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, it would be literally impossible, I think, for me to.

Mr. MORRIS. Give us a general description. You were general financial adviser; were you not?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right, sir. I would advise on questions of how to handle bloc currencies, how to—the accounting system that UNRRA had, the presentation of statistics, et cetera.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you confer with any Communists in connection with the advice you gave Dean Acheson at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, will you tell us what your next foreign assignment was after you returned from north Africa?

Senator WATKINS. May I ask a question on that point?

Senator WELKER. Will you speak up, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. Is there some trouble with the microphone?

Senator WELKER. I do not think that helps.

Senator WATKINS. As I understand, you were in a group whose duty it was to make recommendations and give advice with respect to this UNRRA program. Do you know whether or not your recommendations or your advice was followed by the head of this mission or those responsible for the conduct of the mission?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, I assume that whatever advice I gave was always tempered and reconciled with the advice given by all the others, and it is almost impossible to select or narrow out the contribution of any one person in making these staff decisions. And all these decisions were staff decisions as far as I can recall.

Senator WATKINS. That is not the answer to my question. Do you know whether or not the advice that you gave was actually followed?

Mr. GLASSER. I assume, sir, that I made a contribution to the decisions that were made.

Senator WATKINS. Well, do you know or do you not know, whether or not they followed your advice?

Mr. GLASSER. I am sorry, sir, I want to cooperate in answering that question. But I find it impossible to give a straightforward answer in terms that you set. I cannot recall any particular idea that I had that was purely mine that went through and was adopted in the final decision. Any ideas that I would come into a meeting with were always tempered by the ideas and the discussion of the others, or else there would be no point in my going to the meeting.

Senator WATKINS. They were not tempered before you gave the ideas or made the statement or gave the advice, were they?

Mr. GLASSER. I am sorry; I don't know.

Senator WATKINS. I say they were not tempered before you gave them? You gave them as your own, and whatever they decided to do, of course, is another matter. But when you gave your ideas they were your own, and were not tempered before you gave them to the group?

Mr. GLASSER. I would say, in general, I attempted to represent, in giving ideas in my work—I intended to represent the general policies of the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department had, did have, and probably still has, and always will have, certain lines of policy that guide the officials in their work, and the ideas that I might have had were Treasury policy. I tried throughout my official life to follow the Treasury's policy at all times.

Senator WATKINS. Did this group follow Treasury policies in carrying out this UNRRA program, in making disposition of the materials, of the goods, the wares, and foodstuffs and whatever was given to other nations under this program?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, the Treasury was only one department that participated.

Senator WATKINS. You can answer that. Did they or did they not go contrary to the Treasury policy?

Mr. GLASSER. In the distribution of UNRRA supplies?

Senator WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. GLASSER. We were very disturbed at the way UNRRA was handling the supplies; yes, sir.

Senator WATKINS. They did not follow your advice, then?

Mr. GLASSER. They didn't act as the Treasury Department would like for it.

Senator WATKINS. What disturbed you about the way they handled the program?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, there was in UNRRA an auditing firm—I have forgotten the—

Senator WATKINS. A what?

Mr. GLASSER. An auditing firm. It was a British firm, I believe. This auditing firm submitted very critical reports of the way UNRRA was accounting for the shipment of supplies to these foreign countries, and there were, during this period, continuous reorganizations of the accounting setup in UNRRA, and of the procedures. I think by the time the program got under way the auditors were satisfied with the procedures, but I am not too clear on that.

Senator WATKINS. Was it contrary to the Treasury program to have most of these goods and wares, and other things they contributed to the nations, go to the so-called Communist bloc of nations?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, on those political questions, I am sure the State Department had the dominant voice, if not the sole voice. The Treasury Department usually restricted itself in its policies to the financial matters, at my level of operations in any case, and our principal responsibility was financial and not the political questions of the management of UNRRA.

Senator WATKINS. What particular responsibility did you have, to be specific about the matter?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, we had, I suppose, the most important function which the Treasury Department, in my office, administered of UNRRA—

Senator WATKINS. Did what? I cannot hear you.

Mr. GLASSER. I say, the one point, as I remember now, which we had a predominant voice in the administration was the provision of articles of agreement on ability to pay. One of the requirements of countries receiving economic assistance from UNRRA was that it be unable to pay. It was written in technical language. And it would receive UNRRA supplies only if it was judged by a committee as being unable to pay.

Senator WATKINS. Did the Treasury Department have any responsibility in determining which nation was able to pay?

Mr. GLASSER. It had an influence in that decision; yes, sir.

Senator WATKINS. You say "It had an influence." Did it have any responsibility? Was it the duty of the Treasury Department to help determine which nations could pay and which could not pay?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe the responsibility of the Treasury Department was to gather the statistics and information on which the United States member would make his decision.

Senator WATKINS. And then advise the Commission which ones could pay and which ones couldn't, is that right?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, they would participate. After the United States member made up his mind and reached a decision, then they would meet with representatives of the other governments and they would make a collective judgment.

Senator WATKINS. Now, as a matter of fact, did the Treasury Department ever determine whether or not Russia could pay for the materials and the goods and the help which was given to Russia under that program?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me, sir; may I consult?

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WATKINS. What was the answer?

Mr. GLASSER. I am sorry; I must refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WATKINS. You think a truthful answer to that might incriminate you?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe, sir, that I must refuse to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Morris, you may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, will you continue to tell us what assignments you have had in the Treasury Department now? I think we had reached 1944.

Mr. GLASSER. In 1944 my foreign assignment was to Italy, to make a study and develop a program for fighting inflation in the civilian liberated areas of Italy.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet with any Italian Communists at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Did you perform any services at that time that might have incriminated you?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what your next assignment was in the Government, Mr. Glasser? That is, in the Treasury Department.

Mr. GLASSER. Nineteen—

Senator HENDRICKSON. Mr. Chairman, are we still in Italy?

The CHAIRMAN. Not now.

Senator HENDRICKSON. I would like to ask a couple of questions, because it so happened I was with the Allied military government with the Fifth Army, and we had much difficulty with the Allied Commission. I understand the witness, who was in headquarters of the Allied Commission, was attached to the Allied Commission. Is that correct?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Who was your immediate commander?

Mr. GLASSER. Well, I believe the head of military government at the—

Senator HENDRICKSON. I am talking about the Allied Commission now, not military government. Military government operated out in the field.

Mr. GLASSER. Wasn't General McFarland, the Englishman, the head of the Allied Commission?

Senator HENDRICKSON. Where were you stationed in Italy?

Mr. GLASSER. I was in Naples.

Senator HENDRICKSON. In Naples all the time?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir. At the Provincia Building.

Senator HENDRICKSON. You were under the command of Admiral Stone, were you not?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe he was the top officer.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Did you know a British Colonel Behrens?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't recall the name, sir. How is that spelled?

Senator HENDRICKSON. B-e-h-r-e-n-s.

Mr. GLASSER. I don't recall the name, sir.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Let me ask you, Mr. Glasser, were there Russians officially attached to the Allied Commission when you were there in Naples?

Mr. GLASSER. I am afraid I must refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator HENDRICKSON. As a matter of fact, they were officially attached, were they not, to the headquarters?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult counsel.

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I recall, sir, there were some Russian officers attached to the Allied Commission.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Did you ever confer with them on financial matters?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Glasser, you were born where? In Chicago?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Senator SMITH. And both of your parents were Russians, were they not?

Mr. GLASSER. Both of them were born in what was then Russia; yes, sir.

Senator SMITH. What part of Russia?

Mr. GLASSER. The part, I believe, which later became Lithuania.

Senator SMITH. And it is now a part of Russia?

Mr. GLASSER. It is again a part of Russia, sir.

Senator SMITH. Does the fact that you were of Russian parentage have any bearing on your connection with the Communist Party, or any other organizations about which you refuse to tell us whether you were a member?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, will you tell us about your next assignment in the Treasury?

Mr. GLASSER. I wonder if you would mind refreshing my memory.

Mr. MORRIS. I think you have just described your assignment to Italy.

Mr. GLASSER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that?

Mr. GLASSER. 1944.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. Then I returned to Washington, and I did the usual thing. In 1945, in August, I went abroad again, although I am not too sure I didn't go abroad before that, I believe I went abroad again in August 1945, to an UNRRA Council meeting in England. It was held in London at that time. And I spent a month or so in England, and visited France and came back.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. I will ask you a question now about your knowledge of the Treasury operation apart from any experience that you may have had in that operation. This is only from your formal knowledge of the Department. Are you aware of a Treasury arrangement whereby certain plates, printing plates, money printing plates, were sent to the Soviet Union?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me, sir, may I consult?

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. MORRIS. I am asking for your formal knowledge. I want the Treasury transaction without regard to your participation in it.

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. You wouldn't even tell us whether or not there was a Treasury transaction involved in that?

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer that question, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. I take it you would also refuse to answer questions directed to your knowledge and your participation in that transaction?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment after that, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe I continued in the Treasury. I had one or two trips abroad in 1946. I think they were—one of them was in connection with UNRRA duties. Another one was the special mission that was sent over to Germany to study the possibilities of financing the German economy at the time. That was a short mission of only 2 weeks. That carried me through 1946.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Did that include the Austrian economy as well?

Mr. GLASSER. Actually, we visited Austria but we didn't do much. The conferences we held were really business.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Was Colonel Bernstein with that group?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe Colonel Bernstein at that time was already out of the Army.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. That was 1946. What was your next Treasury assignment, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. On January 1, 1947, I was appointed to go to Trieste to participate in a four-power study of the economy of Trieste.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet with any Communists in Trieste at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. Excuse me, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult counsel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next Treasury assignment, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. Then I went, in March or April, I went to Moscow at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Mr. MORRIS. In what capacity did you serve at the Council of Foreign Ministers?

Mr. GLASSER. I was an adviser on the Treasury's problem.

Mr. MORRIS. You were adviser to whom?

Mr. GLASSER. Secretary of State Marshall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet with Secretary of State Marshall at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you advise him on financial matters?

Mr. GLASSER. I advised him with reference to the policy of the United States Government on Trieste.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me?

Mr. MORRIS. Did you confer with other Communists in connection with the advice you gave General Marshall at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next Treasury assignment, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. I returned to Washington and I don't believe I left again until I left the Government service in December 1947.

Mr. MORRIS. And what assignment did you take after that?

Mr. GLASSER. I became the director of the Institute on Overseas Studies for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Mr. MORRIS. You are in that position today?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What salary do you draw?

Mr. GLASSER. At the present time, on a part-time salary, I am working on a part-time basis and my salary is \$10,000 a year.

Mr. MORRIS. What other work do you do at this time?

Mr. GLASSER. I am attempting to get additional assignments on a private basis.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with your present job, you do take trips abroad; do you not?

Mr. GLASSER. I have been, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Frequent trips. You have taken 2 or 3 a year during the past 5 or 6 years, have you not?

Mr. GLASSER. I think generally it has been twice a year.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have testimony before this committee that this witness has been actively engaged in Communist activities. We have had two witnesses who testified to that.

In 1950 then Congressman Nixon, now Vice President Nixon, made a speech which appeared in the Congressional Record of January 27, 1950, and in that speech he made the following statement:

Now returning to the case at hand, statements have been made, but until now not confirmed, that at the time of the Canadian exposé, Igor Guzenko, the Soviet code clerk who turned over the information to the Canadian Government which resulted in the trials and convictions, had been questioned by intelligence agents of the United States and had furnished information dealing with espionage activities in this country.

Mr. Nixon at this point says:

I can now confirm that statement. Shortly before the first trial of Mr. Hiss, I learned that a secret memorandum, dated November 25, 1945—

and the date is important, Senator—

dealing with Soviet espionage in the United States, and prepared by an intelligence agency of this Government, was circulated among several key Government departments and was made available to the President. I said nothing at that time about the information which was contained in the memorandum because I did not want to take action which might influence the trial one way or the other. Now that the trial is over, I believe that the country is entitled to the information. I quote directly from that memorandum.

Then he quotes, and I have made an extract from that report, Mr. Chairman, and I have it here available to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Read it.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

Igor Guzenko, former code clerk in the office of Col. Nikolai Zabotin, Soviet Military Attaché, Ottawa, Canada, when interviewed by a representative of this Bureau and officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stated that he had been informed by Lieutenant Kulakov in the office of the Soviet Military Attaché that the Soviets had an agent in the United States in May 1945, who was an assistant to the then Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius.

Mr. Nixon was making the point that here in 1945 this report contained this testimony given by Guzenko about Alger Hiss. The significant part of that, Mr. Chairman, is in that same report we have here an excerpt which relates to this particular witness here today. I would like to have this whole excerpt put into the record. I will read in particular the part that relates to this particular witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Counsel. The excerpt in full will appear in the record at this point.

(The excerpt referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 12" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 12

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WITH ALIASES, ET AL.

This case first came to the attention of the Bureau on November 8, 1945, when Elizabeth Bentley, an official of United States Service and Shipping, Inc.,

New York City, came into the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that for the past 11 years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

She stated that prior to 1938 she had been an official in various capacities of the Communist Party in New York City. In 1938 she began making contacts with Jacob Golos, the head of World Tourists, Inc., which organization was being used as a cover for the Soviet espionage activity. Golos later organized United States Service and Shipping, Inc. for the same purpose in 1941.

Under Golos' direction and until his death in 1943, Bentley stated that she was used as a courier and liaison between individuals engaged in espionage for the Soviet and Golos.

After Golos' death in November 1943, she continued to act as such a courier and liaison under the direction of Earl Browder.

During the latter part of 1944 at the insistence of Soviet representatives in the United States and with Browder's consent, the various espionage groups with which she had been maintaining liaison were turned over directly to the Soviet agents, only one of whom she has been able to identify.

This Soviet representative who has used the cover name "Al" has been identified as Anatole Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who since his arrival in the United States on September 15, 1944, has been suspected by this Bureau to be the successor in NKVD activities of Vassili Zubilin, former second secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was recalled to the Soviet Union in July 1944. Zubilin was the reported head of all NKVD activity in North America.

Bentley has stated that the espionage agents with whom she had been in contact under Golos and Browder's direction had been working for the NKVD.

The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group originally run by Golos was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a major in the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group include A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo, of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff, of the War Production Board; Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler, of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, in New York City; Maj. Duncan Lee, of William Donovan's law firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group, including Sol Leshinsky and George Perozich, who were employees of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss, of the State Department, had taken Harold Glasser, of the Treasury Department, and 2 or 3 others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. In this regard, attention is directed to Whitaker Chamber's statements regarding Alger Hiss and to the statement by Guzenko regarding an assistant to the Secretary of State who was a Soviet agent.

Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin, of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph, of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney,

of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park, of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg, of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Bentley woman was explicit in that all of the individuals actively engaged in espionage for the Soviets named by her were furnishing information from the files to which they had access in Washington and many of them prior to Golos' death paid their Communist Party dues to Golos through her.

To date over 80 individuals have been named by Miss Bentley as being connected with the Soviet espionage organization either in Washington or in New York. Of this number 37 have been identified as employees of the United States Government in Washington, D. C. Bentley has stated that each of these individuals probably obtained information from others either casually or through actual recruiting and with whom Bentley herself did not come in contact.

Mr. MORRIS. The significance here, sir, is that this is November 1945. That is the date of this report which was circulated among top Government officials. The excerpt reads in part:

Bentley advised that members of this group—
referring to an espionage group—

had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and 2 or 3 others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. In this regard attention is directed to Whittaker Chambers' statement regarding Alger Hiss.

Mr. Glasser, did you know Alger Hiss at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Alger Hiss ever turn you over to the direct control by any Soviet official of any kind?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in that same report there is evidence that there was a witness who testified that Mr. Glasser was a member of a Communist apparatus, and the witness' testimony goes back to 1944.

Since that time, last year before our committee, we received testimony from Elizabeth Bentley which reads as follows; the question put to Miss Bentley being "I wonder if you can tell us what you know about Alger Hiss?"

Miss BENTLEY. In 1944 I took a group of people I called the Perlo group. One of the members of this group was a Mr. Harold Glasser in the Treasury. In the process of checking everyone's past, I found that Mr. Glasser had, at one time, been pulled out of that particular group and had been turned over to a person whom both Mr. Perlo and Charles Kramer refused to tell me who it was, except that he was working for the Russians, and later they broke down and told me it was Alger Hiss. Of course, I immediately checked that with my Soviet superior because, it could have been somebody else's intelligence service and could be dangerous. Word came back to me "that is all right. Lay off the Hiss thing. He is one of ours, but don't bother about it any more."

Mr. Glasser, did you know Elizabeth Bentley?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Victor Perlo?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mr. Charles Kramer, mentioned in this testimony?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer this question.

Mr. MORRIS. We have had testimony from Whittaker Chambers, but at the present time Mr. Chambers is unavailable for testimony. I would like to read into the record an excerpt from his book concerning Mr. Glasser, if you will accept that evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. We will accept it. You may read it into the record.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Mr. Chairman, will this be confirmed by testimony at a later date?

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. We hope to make that available. This is from page 429 of Whittaker Chambers' book, Witness. As I say, it is being used because Mr. Chambers is not presently available to testify.

Harry Dexter White was the least productive of the four original sources. Through George Silverman—

Do you know Silverman?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

he turned over material regularly but not in great quantity. Bykov fumed but there was little he could do about it.

Did you ever meet a man named Colonel Bykov?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

As a fellow traveler, White was not subject to discipline. Bykov suspected, of course, that White was holding back material.

Then there is an expression in German, by Bykov, which means [reading]:

you must control him, in the sense that police "control" passports, by inspecting them.

I went to J. Peters—

Did you know J. Peters?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

who was in Washington constantly in 1937 and who I also saw regularly in New York. I explained the problem to him and asked for a Communist in the Treasury Department who could control White. Peters suggested Dr. Harold Glasser, who certainly seemed an ideal man for the purpose, since he was White's assistant, one of several Communists whom White himself had guided into the Treasury Department.

Did Harry Dexter White guide you into the Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show the reasons for refusal to answer.

Mr. GLASSER. On the grounds that it might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you ever given the assignment of controlling Harry Dexter White?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer the question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Whittaker Chambers?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer the question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Glasser, is it not a fact that in your entire Government duties you were engaged in espionage activities against the Government of the United States?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not particularly true from 1944 on?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. I am now continuing to read from Whittaker Chambers' Witness:

Peters released Dr. Glasser from the American Communist underground and lent him to the Soviet underground.

Is that statement true?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

Glasser soon convinced me that White was turning over everything of importance that came into his hands.

Is that statement true?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

Having established that fact, I simply broke relations with Dr. Glasser.

Is that true?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (reading):

Later on, he was to establish a curious link between the underground apparatuses, current and past. Testifying before the McCarran Committee in 1952, Elizabeth Bentley told this story: In 1944 she was working with what she identified as the Perlo group. In the Perlo group was Dr. Harold Glasser. At one point, Miss Bentley had made a routine check of the past activities of all the group members. The check showed that Dr. Glasser had once worked with a man whom both Victor Perlo and Charles Kramer had first refused to identify beyond saying that the unknown man was working with the Russians.

Then it goes on to describe the testimony of Miss Bentley before our committee which is already read into the record at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I have before me an application or a Government paper from the United States Treasury dated January 7, 1946, which is signed by F. Coe, Bureau or Division Head.

Mr. Glasser, was F. Coe, Bureau or Division head, in the Department that you were serving in at that time? That is 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, I believe he was.

Mr. MORRIS. This is an efficiency rating. F. Coe gave an efficiency rating to Harold Glasser, Division of Monetary Research, which reads "Current efficiency rating excellent."

Do you know that Frank Coe gave you an excellent rating at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. I am sorry, sir, I didn't know.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not know?

To your knowledge, was Frank Coe then a member of the Communists?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Harry Dexter White aid you in getting promotions in the Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have here and I would like introduced into the record, dated December 22, 1943, signed by H. D. White, a recommendation that Harold Glasser, the Division of Monetary Research, receive an increase in grade and salary.

The CHAIRMAN. It may go into the record and become a part of the record.

(The personnel recommendation referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 13" and is as follows. (A photostat copy is on file with the committee.):)

EXHIBIT No. 13

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

DEPTL. CIR. 267, REV. 3

Date: December 22, 1943.

To: Director of Personnel.

Name: Glasser, Harold.

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: Change in roll—Change in status—Increase in grade and salary.

Effective: 12/26/43.

	From—	To—
Position.....	Assistant Director.....	Chief Economist (Assistant Director).
Grade.....	P-7.....	P-8.
Salary.....	\$6,750 per annum.....	\$8,000 per annum.
C. S. C. No.		
Bureau or Div.	Div. of Monetary Research.	Div. of Monetary Research.
Organizational Subdivisions.....		
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation Allotment.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.	Sals. & exp., For-Owned Prop Control, Allotment 3.

Field () Deprtmntl. (X) Field () Deprtmntl. (X)

Appropriation: F-OPC.

Date of birth: 11/24/05.

Legal Residence: Minn.

Sex: M.

Nature of Position: Vice Edward M. Bernstein.¹

Subject to Retirement Act—Yes.

Remarks: Date and amount of last promotion—4/1/42—\$250.

Justification: Served as an Economic Analyst from 11-23-36 to 11-15-38.

Final approval of personnel action:

(S) ANN THOMPSON.

Subject to Retirement Act—Yes.

(Bureau or Division Head).

¹ Demoted 12/26/43.

Mr. MORRIS. I have here dated November 30, 1942, signed by acting administrative assistant to the Secretary, to Mr. Carlton Haywood, Director of Personnel, which reads:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of November 20, 1942, requesting the services of Mr. Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, we are happy to inform you that Mr. Glasser will be available November 30, 1942.

Senator JENNER. That will go into the record and become a part of the record.

(The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 14" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 14

NOVEMBER 30, 1942.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of November 30, 1942, requesting the services of Mr. Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, we are happy to inform you that Mr. Glasser will be available effective November 30, 1942.

As noted in your letter, he will be assigned to the Office of Production, Vice Chairman, War Production Board, on a 60-day reimbursable basis at the rate of \$6,750 per annum for such a time as his services are utilized, pending formal transfer. Furthermore, it is understood that the War Production Board will reimburse Mr. Glasser directly for any travel expenses and per diem incident to the performance of official duties for your agency.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES S. BELL,
Acting Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

MR. CARLTON HAYWARD,
*Director of Personnel,
War Production Board, Washington, D. C.*

MR. MORRIS. That is signed by Charles S. Bell.

What was your duty under the WPB at that time?

MR. GLASSER. Well, I can't remember that I had any real functions because I don't think I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Speak a little louder.

MR. GLASSER. I was one of the assistants to Charles Wilson, who at that time—I really don't recall what position he had in the War Production Board.

MR. MORRIS. Did you receive an award from the Ecuadoran Government in connection with your mission there?

MR. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

MR. MORRIS. What was the nature of the award?

MR. GLASSER. It was one of their decorations they have for service.

MR. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have here, March 16, 1942, an efficiency rating signed by H. D. White, Bureau or Division head, for Harold Glasser, Division of Monetary Research, which reads, "Current efficiency rating excellent."

Did you know that Harry Dexter White had given you that efficiency rating?

MR. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 15" and a photostatic copy is on file with the committee.)

MR. MORRIS. Will you give us the circumstances leading up to your being assigned to Ecuador?

MR. CHAIRMAN, we have several other oaths here by Mr. Harold Glasser. We have one here dated the 27th of May 1937, in which Harold Glasser solemnly swears or affirms that "I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office which I am about to enter."

Mr. Glasser, I will ask if you will identify the signature on the document being taken down to you as your signature.

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Haaser, will you keep that volume there? There are several other oaths. They are so marked. Will you ask him to identify the signature on those? They are marked "oaths."

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult my attorney, please?

Mr. MORRIS. Pardon?

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult the attorney?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer the question on the ground that it would tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Glasser, I would like to read into the record at this time this letter dated December 23, 1947, addressed to Mr. H. L. Lurie, executive director of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

DEAR MR. LURIE—

Do you know Mr. Lurie?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. H. L. Lurie?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. He is your superior?

Mr. GLASSER. He is my superior.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

DEAR MR. LURIE: I knew Harold Glasser during my 7 years in the State Department as Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary. We worked together on the problem of foreign funds control and other economic warfare matters. And he was a member of the United States delegation, of which I was chairman, to the first and second UNRRA Council meetings. During these council meetings I was impressed with his technical competence and his ability to work under the strain of long hours and difficult negotiations, carrying a large part of the burden of the financial committee of the council. He was a good working companion, maintaining an extraordinary evenness of temper and good humor under what were sometimes very trying circumstances. I am sure that he is able to approach problems in a well-organized and analytical manner, and that you will find him a first-rate economist. Sincerely yours.

That is signed by Dean Acheson.

Would you tell this committee how many conferences you had with Dean Acheson during your entire period with this Government?

Mr. GLASSER. I couldn't even start, I think, to estimate the number. But I had frequent conferences.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have frequent conferences?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, there were quite a few, over the period, as he put it, of 7 years. There were quite a number of conferences.

The CHAIRMAN. How many conferences, would you say, roughly speaking, did you have with Dean Acheson? I do not expect you to remember them all. Did you have a hundred?

Mr. GLASSER. I would put it in the tens. It is hard to break it down. Thirty or forty, perhaps, over the 7-year period.

Mr. MORRIS. What periods were they, roughly, Mr. Glasser? Can you tell us how many of these took place after November 1945?

Mr. GLASSER. After November 1945?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. GLASSER. What was Dean Acheson's position then? He was out of the State Department for a while.

Mr. MORRIS. I believe in 1945 he was Under Secretary of State.

Mr. GLASSER. Until how late? He left the Government for a period, there. Now, from November 1945 on, I really can't recall the actual subject matter of the meetings. If he was still connected with UNRRA, then I assume I would have met with him on UNRRA matters. There were—there were the meetings—there was the committee of the liberated areas in the State Department which Dean Acheson was chairman of, and I think it met during that period, perhaps at weekly intervals. There may have been one meeting a week of that committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, Mr. Glasser, have you ever testified before any committee before?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You have never testified before any congressional committee?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you testified before the Federal grand jury?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you testify fully before the grand jury?

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult my attorney?

The CHAIRMAN. You may.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. GLASSER. I testified before a Federal grand jury twice. If you will direct your questions to each of them, I will reply.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hendrickson.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Mr. Glasser, during your extended service in the Government of the United States, did you ever, at any time, perform any act or engage in any function which would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Excuse me, sir.

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Senator SMITH. Mr. Glasser, will you tell us whether you now hold or if you ever held a Russian passport?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. In 1946 did you know that Victor Perlo was a Communist?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you try to get Victor Perlo a job with the State Department in 1947 at a time when you knew he was a Communist?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know that Victor Perlo, according to a security report, of which you had knowledge, was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you subsequent to that time recommend Victor Perlo to a position in the State Department with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether or not after that information was known, subsequent to a conversation with one Stephen Spingarn, at the White House, Victor Perlo's Treasury record was cleared?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever have a conference with or concerning Stephen Spingarn at the White House?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever have anything to do with clearing the record on Victor Perlo?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that a Treasury investigation was conducted of you in 1942?

Mr. GLASSER. I did know that there was a Secret Service investigation of me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Harry Dexter White aid in clearing you in that investigation?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet in the apartment of John Abt and Mary Price in New York City?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever give secret information to Elizabeth Bentley on Treasury matters?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you an associate of Allen Rosenberg?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked in concert with Charles Kramer?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know George Silverman?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked with Maurice Halperin?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you associated and worked in Communist associations with one Donald Wheeler?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. With one Sol Lishinsky?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. With one Victor Perlo?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know William Taylor?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Alger Hiss?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Edward Fitzgerald?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you attended Communist meetings with the aforementioned people?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. I believe you transferred from the Treasury to the War Production Board along in the first part of the war?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes. It was late in 1942; I believe October 1942.

Senator SMITH. Before you transferred to the War Production Board, did you have any conference or conversation with any Communist as to the duties that you were supposed and expected to perform once you got into the War Production Board activities?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Joel Gordon in connection with your UNRRA work?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have here, which I would like to incorporate into the record by description—I think each one will speak for itself what it is in the record—Treasury Department ratings by Harry Dexter White, Harry Dexter White, Harry Dexter White, Harry Dexter White, and William Ullman, concerning the work of this witness in the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. They may go into the record and become part of the record.

(The material referred to was marked "Exhibits Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19," a summary of which follows. (Photostat copies are on file with the committee.):)

EXHIBIT No. 16

SERVICE RATING FORM

FORM 3201 (APRIL 1935), CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Name: Harold Glasser. Department: Treasury. Nonsupervisory—X.
Office of Secretary, Monetary Research.

- I. Quality of Performance: Excellent.
- II. Productiveness: Excellent.
- III. Qualifications shown on Job: Excellent.

Rated by W. L. Ullmann, 3/12/42.

Reviewed by H. D. White.

EXHIBIT No. 17

STANDARD FORM NO. 51, APPR. JAN. 5, 1942—REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

As of March 31, 1942, based on performance during period from April 1, 1941, to March 1942.

Harold Glasser: Asst. Director, Treasury Department.

Office of the Secretary, Div. of Mon. Research. Quito, Ecuador (Field Office).

Rating: Excellent.

Rated by H. D. White, Director of Monetary Research 6/17/42.

EXHIBIT No. 18

STANDARD FORM NO. 51, APPR. JAN. 5, 1942—REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

As of March 31, 1943, based on performance during period from Mar 31, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

Harold Glasser: Asst. Director, Treasury Dept.

Office of the Secretary, Div. of Mon. Research.

Rating: Excellent.

Rated by H. D. White, Asst. to the Secretary, March 31, 1943.

EXHIBIT No. 19

STANDARD FORM NO. 51 REV., APPR. DEC. 1943—REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 453

As of March 31, 1944, based on performance during period from April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944.

Harold Glasser: Assistant Director, P-8.

Treasury Department—Division of Monetary Research.

Rating: Excellent.

Rated by H. D. White, Director, May 9, 1944.

Mr. MORRIS. You received a draft deferment, did you not, during the war?

Mr. GLASSER. I beg your pardon.

Mr. MORRIS. You received a draft deferment during the war?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't believe so. I don't believe I ever had—

Mr. MORRIS. What was your draft status during the war, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. I think I was overage. I would have to compute that.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you now?

Mr. GLASSER. I am 47.

Mr. MORRIS. Is the overage classification 3-B?

Mr. GLASSER. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. We have a description of his draft status here dated February 11, 1943, classified 3-B.

Mr. GLASSER. I may have been deferred because I was in north Africa, in a war theater. I may have been deferred for that reason; I am not sure.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was a Soviet ring operating in the Treasury Department during the war?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have more questions, but—

The CHAIRMAN. At this time the Senate is in session; and, therefore, we do not have permission to sit. We will have to recess this session

at this time for that reason. In the meantime, the witness may stand by, subject to call by this committee, and your counsel can tell us where we can locate you in case we want to call you back.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Friedman, I will give you at least 48 hours' notice in connection with any reappearance you have to make.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. We are excused for the day?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m., the committee was recessed subject to call.)

INTERLOCKING OF SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 11 a. m., in the caucus room, Senate Office Building, Senator William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Jenner.

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; and Robert C. McManus, staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Will you be sworn to testify?

Do you swear that the testimony you will give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GLASSER. So help me God.

TESTIMONY OF HAROLD GLASSER, GREAT NECK, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY MILTON H. FRIEDMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Morris, with the questioning of the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. You are Harold Glasser?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Where do you presently reside?

Mr. GLASSER. 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

Mr. MORRIS. You are Mr. Milton Friedman, of 522 Fifth Avenue?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. During the war did you have an assignment that brought you to Japan?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever go to the Far East?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Am I making a mistake?

Did you at any time have an assignment in Japan?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You were never assigned to the headquarters of the supreme commander in the Far East?

Mr. GLASSER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been to Japan at all at any time?

Mr. GLASSER. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been to the Far East at all?

Mr. GLASSER. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. The last time you were here, Mr. Glasser, we asked you about some of your various foreign assignments. There are a certain few that I think we did not put in.

Mr. Chairman, the background of this witness being recalled is that during the course of his testimony the Senate met at 11 o'clock one morning and we were not able to continue his investigation at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. You had an assignment in July of 1945 in London, Mr. Glasser. What was that assignment?

Mr. GLASSER. That was the UNRRA Council meeting.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your capacity there?

Mr. GLASSER. Financial adviser to the United States delegation.

Mr. MORRIS. In July of 1946 you went to Continental Europe, did you not?

Mr. GLASSER. I beg your pardon?

Mr. MORRIS. In July of 1946 you went to Continental Europe?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe that was also an UNRRA council session in Switzerland.

Mr. MORRIS. Still another one?

Mr. GLASSER. That's right.

Mr. MORRIS. In December of 1946 you went to Trieste, did you not?

Mr. GLASSER. Wait; I am getting a little confused here. I believe it was 1946 in the summer; it was July. That was the UNRRA meeting, but I also had another trip in 1946. Trieste, that was on the so-called Allen mission.

Mr. MORRIS. The Allen mission?

Mr. GLASSER. Allen mission.

Mr. MORRIS. What was that?

Mr. GLASSER. I believe I mentioned that the last time. It was a 2-week trip with George Allen, I believe, and Howard Peterson.

Mr. MORRIS. And then in March of 1947—

Mr. GLASSER. Then in Trieste. You said December of 1946. That is correct. I left January 1, 1947, for Trieste.

Mr. MORRIS. In March 1947 and in April 1947, you were in Moscow?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. And that was with the Council of Foreign Ministers?

Mr. GLASSER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. You were there as an adviser to General Marshall?

Mr. GLASSER. To the United States delegation.

Mr. MORRIS. On April 16, on your way back you stopped off at Scandinavia and Finland, did you not?

Mr. GLASSER. That is incorrect.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you not seek permission to do that?

Mr. GLASSER. I did not.

Mr. MORRIS. In giving your travel routines back to the United States, why did you always give a copy of your travel routine to Mr. William Ullmann? First, I will ask you did you always let Mr. Ullmann know at all times what your travel routine was?

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult with counsel?

Mr. MORRIS. You may.

Mr. GLASSER (after conferring with counsel). I am afraid I must refuse to answer that question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. On the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What agency did Mr. Ullmann work for at that time?

That is asking your knowledge of the formal record.

Mr. GLASSER. Yes. He worked for the Treasury Department. I believe he was the administrative assistant for our Commission.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Glasser, Mr. Kaplan was sent back to the United States by General Clay sometime late in 1945, was he not?

That is Irving Kaplan.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that the witness is conferring with counsel.

Mr. GLASSER (after conferring with counsel). I am sorry; I know nothing about that.

Mr. MORRIS. You know nothing about it? Is it your testimony you did not know that Irving Kaplan was being returned to the United States at that time?

Mr. GLASSER. To the best of my knowledge and memory this is the first time I have ever heard of such a thing.

Mr. MORRIS. When have you last seen Irving Kaplan?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. On March 31, 1946, you gave an efficiency rating of E to Irving Kaplan. Did you know at that time that he was a member of the Communist Party?

I have here, Mr. Chairman, an official report of efficiency as of March 31, 1946, rated by Harold Glasser whose signature appears here and the rating is E.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show the witness is conferring with counsel.

Mr. GLASSER (after conferring with counsel). I am sorry; I am confused. May I have the question?

The CHAIRMAN. You do not understand the question?

Mr. Reporter, will you read the question to the witness?

(The record was then read by the reporter.)

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Mr. Chairman, apparently Mr. Morris has a document in front of him. May Mr. Glasser see it?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Mr. GLASSER (after having been shown document). I must refuse to answer that question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like the other documents in this record which show that Mr. Irving Kaplan was in fact sent home by the War Department also to go into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. They may go in the record and become a part of the record.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits Nos. 234A, 234B, 234C, 234D" and follow :)

EXHIBIT No. 234A

Standard Form, No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-RO12
Approval expires March 30, 1945

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

As of March 31, 1946, based on performance during period from July 12, 1945, to March 31, 1946, Irving Kaplan, Economic Advisor P-8.

(Check form for content of form omitted)

Adjective rating: E.

Rating Official:

Rated by:

[s] HAROLD GLASSER.

EXHIBIT No. 234B

[Outgoing telegram]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES, TELEGRAPH SECTION,
December 12, 1945.

Treasury: 1945, Dec. 13 PM 1:21 DC/L Liaison.
Am Embassy: Paris, 5819.

To Snider for Kaplan from Treasury:

War Dept. requested to return you with high travel priority.

ACHESON.
VMC

EXHIBIT No. 234C

DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Memo to: Major Douglas, Civil Affairs Div., War Dept.

From: Mr. Coe.

Dated: December 12, 1945.

Subject: Recalling employees from Germany.

See file: Germany General:

Miller, Frances (Mrs.)

Fisher, Allen J.

Kaplan, Irving.

EXHIBIT No. 234D

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
13 December 1945.

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Messrs. White, Coe, and Ullmann.

From: Col. Bernstein.

As you know, Kaplan's name was included in the list of 25 names we requested the War Department to recall. Do you want to make a stronger specific request for his recall?

B. BERNSTEIN,
Colonel, GSC.

Mr. GLASSER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the date so that I can think about that?

The CHAIRMAN. When Mr. Kaplan was sent home from Germany?

Mr. GLASSER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. This is dated, Mr. Chairman, December 10, 1945. It is from the Office of Military Government for Germany. It is to the War Department. It reads:

From OMGUS to: WARCAD, Attention of Colonel Bernstein and Harry White. Important Irving Kaplan be recalled immediately (US) High Air Priority on FARBEN investigation and other matters Treasury interest.

The original document of course to WARCAD was signed by General Clay.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that refresh your memory?

Mr. GLASSER. I still remember nothing about it.

Mr. MORRIS. After your appearance before this committee, Mr. Glasser, did you have a session with your employer? Who is your present employer?

Mr. GLASSER. The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is the head of it?

Mr. GLASSER. The president?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. GLASSER. Mr. Julian Friedman, of Indianapolis.

Mr. MORRIS. And who is your present superior?

Mr. GLASSER. Mr. Harry L. Lurie.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you after you appeared before this committee have a session with Mr. Lurie?

Mr. GLASSER. May I consult with counsel?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Mr. GLASSER (after conferring with counsel). Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you deny to him membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. When you had that conversation with Mr. Lurie, were you in fact a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer that question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of those questions is that witnesses who have appeared before our committee and who have been identified and about whom there has been evidence of their own Communist activity, when presented with the evidence or when asked questions about that evidence have invariably invoked their privilege against incrimination.

At the same time very often, as in the case of a university, they go back to the university and when asked by the university authorities whether or not they have been members of the Communist Party, we find that almost without exception they deny membership at that time, the difference being of course that when they are asked by the university officials they are not asked under oath and before a tribunal such as this to be held accountable in a court of law for denial if it can be proved to the contrary. It is for that reason I was asking the questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman is cognizant of the situation.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be all, Mr. Glasser.

Mr. MORRIS. If there is another witness here, I wish he would come forward, please.

(There was no response.)

The CHAIRMAN. We will stand adjourned at this time.

(Thereupon, at 11:15 a. m., Tuesday, June 2, 1953, the hearing was adjourned, subject to call.)

(The following material (exhibits Nos. 20 through 42) was subsequently ordered printed in the record at this point by the chairman:)

EXHIBIT No. 20

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

FEB. 11, 1943.

(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

Local Board No. 3 31
Montgomery County 031
 003

Norwood Drive
Chevy Chase, Maryland
(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

Mr. W. N. Thompson, Treasury Department

You are advised that—

Harold Glasser, Order No. 126-A, has been classified in Class 3 B
Until _____, 19____
(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of _____ to _____).

☐ President.

Appeal from classification by local board must be made by signing appeal form on back of questionnaire at office of local board, or by filing written notice of appeal within 10 days after the above date of mailing of notice to registrant.

If you believe that it is in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice that further consideration be given to the registrant's case after classification by the board of appeal, consult the Selective Service Regulations, the Government appeal agent, the occupational advisor, or the State Director of Selective Service.

R. GRANVILLE CURREY.
(Member or clerk of Local Board)

EXHIBIT No. 21

Name: Harold Glasser.

Date of birth: November 23, 1905.

Biographical sketch:

9/22-6/26: University of Chicago—Ph. B.

10/26-7/29: Graduate School of Commerce and Administration; University of Chicago—Research Assistant.

4/29-8/29: University of Akron, Akron, Ohio—Interim Professor, \$210 per month.

9/29-4/30: Harvard University—Graduate work.

4/30-9/31: University of Chicago—Engaged in full time thesis project.

7/31-7/32: Fellow, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

1933-4-5: Peoples Jr. College, Chicago, Illinois—Instructor in Economics; Labor Bureau of Middle West—part time labor research work.

8/35-5/36: Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois—Statistician, \$3,300 per annum.

Biographical sketch—Continued

- 5/36-11/36: Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, (Tabulation Pool), Minneapolis, Minnesota—Assistant to Director, \$3,800 per annum.
- 11/36-6/38: Division of Research & Statistics, Treasury Department—Economic Analyst, \$3,800 to \$4,600 per annum.
- 3/25/38: Transferred to Division of Monetary Research—Sr. Economic Analyst, EO-15, \$4,600 per annum.
- 6/1/38: Promoted to Pr. Economic Analyst, EO-16, \$5,600 per annum.
- 8/1/39: Promoted to Assistant Director, EO-17, \$6,500 per annum.
- 4/1/42: Periodic pay increase to P-7, \$6,750 per annum.
- 12/26/43: Promoted to Assistant Director, P-8, \$8,000 per annum.
- 5/11/44: Decrease in salary, from P-8, \$8,000 to P-7, \$7,500 per annum. (This was agreed upon 12/26/43.)
- 12/26/43: Changed from ESFR to F-OPC.
- 5/11/44: Changed from F-OPC to ESFR.
- 7/11/44: Promoted from P-7, \$7,500 to P-8, \$8,000 per annum.
- 7/1/45: Government pay raise changed annual salary from \$8,000 per annum to \$8,750 per annum.
- 1/13/46: Periodic pay increase to P-8, \$9,012.50 per annum.

Foreign travel:

- 7/40-5/42: Ecuador. Economic Advisor to Ministry of Finance.
- 2/43-9/43: North Africa. Advisor on North African Affairs.
- 2/44-6/44: Mediterranean area. Representative of Treasury Department.
- 7/45-8/45: Western Europe. Representative of Treasury Department.

EXHIBIT No. 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date: January 30, 1945.

To: Division of Personnel.

From: Mary C. Hall, Division of Monetary Research.

It has come to our attention that there are conflicting records on the birth date of Mr. Harold Glasser of this Division. We wish to advise that the correct date is November 23, 1905.

EXHIBIT No. 23

976

Standard Form No. 6
(Approved by the President, May 26, 1938)

OATH OF OFFICE

Prescribed by Section 1757, Revised Statutes of the United States

TREASURY Division of Research & Statistics
(Department or Establishment) (Bureau or Office)

I, Harold Glasser do
(Name in full, printed or typed)

solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. SO HELP ME GOD.

(Signature of Appointing Authority)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, A.D. 1938

(Name)
(Name in full)

(Signature)

[SEAL]

NOTE:—If the oath is taken before a Notary Public the date of expiration of his commission should be shown.

Position to which appointed Economic Analyst at \$3300 per annum, PG 13, XPS 13.

Date of entrance on duty for a period not to extend beyond 6-30-37

Ref. 11-23-36.

Similar oaths sworn to on February 17, 1937, May 27, 1937, July 14, 1937, and January 8, 1944, are on file with the committee as exhibits Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27.

EXHIBIT No. 23

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date: JUNE 1, 1938.

To: Mr. Thompson.
From: Mr. Bell.

In accordance with instructions from Mr. McReynolds' office, Mr. Harold Glasser was transferred from the Division of Research and Statistics to the Division of Monetary Research, effective as of March 25, 1938. Further, Mr.

McReynolds has authorized that, effective as of June 1, 1938, Mr. Glasser be transferred from the payroll "Emergency Relief, Treasury, Administrative Expenses, 1936-1938," as a Senior Economic Analyst, EO-15, at \$4,600 per annum, to the payroll "Exchange Stabilization Fund," as a Principal Economic Analyst, EO-16, at \$5,600 per annum.

Approved: June 1, 1938.

By direction of the Secretary:

(Signed) WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 29

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

AUGUST 1, 1939.

To: Director of Personnel.

Name: Glasser, Harold.

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: Promotion.

	From—	To—
Position.....	Assistant Director.	Assistant Director.
Grade.....	EO 16.	EO 17.
Salary.....	\$5,600 per annum.	\$6,500 per annum.
Bureau.....		
Office.....		
Unit.....		
Division.....	Div. of Monetary Research.	Div. of Monetary Research.
Section.....		
Sub-Section.....		
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation Allotment.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund	Exchange Stabilization Fund

Effective: August 1, 1939.

Journal page: 1471.

Date of birth: 11-24-05.

Legal residence: Minn.

Veterans' preference: No.

Subject to retirement act: No.

Consideration given all other eligible employees in Bureau or Office of undersigned.

Certified as to Sufficiency of Appropriated Funds.

HAROLD GLASSER.
(Bureau or Office Head)

(For use of Director of Personnel, Treasury Department.)

7-27-39.

Date approved by the Secretary: 8-1-39.

EXHIBIT No. 30

MAY 29, 1941.

Hon. SUMNER WELLES,

Under Secretary of State.

MY DEAR MR. WELLES: Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1941 (RA 822.51/A) to Secretary Morgenthau, informing him of the request of the Ecuadoran Ambassador in Washington for an extension of the temporary detail of Mr. Harold Glasser, under provisions of Public No. 63, 76th Congress, for an additional 2 years. It is noted that the Ambassador has indicated that his Government considers the work accomplished thus far by Mr. Glasser to be extremely valuable and that the Ecuadoran Ministry of Finance would be greatly benefited by the continuance of Mr. Glasser's services.

The Treasury Department is glad to continue its participation in this aspect of the cooperation of this Government with the American Republics and is consequently willing to make Mr. Glasser's services available—in accordance with your suggestion—for a further period of 6 months, that is to say, from July 29, 1941, to January 29, 1942, on the same basis as that of the original assignment. It is our understanding that this extension of 6 months will carry with it no commitment concerning Mr. Glasser's availability for any period beyond January 29, 1942.

Sincerely yours,

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 31

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1941.

Mr. H. D. WHITE,
*Assistant to the Secretary,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WHITE: In reply to your letter of December 3, Mr. Harold Glasser was a fellow at the Brookings Institution for the year 1931-32, coming to us from the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,

F. F. BLACHLY,
Chairman, Training Division.

EXHIBIT No. 32

RECOMMENDATION FOR CLASSIFICATION

UNDER THE RAMSPECK ACT AND SECTION 1 OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8743

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1942.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

1. The employee named below, who, on July 1, 1941, occupied a position which has been brought into the classified service by operation of the Ramspeck Act, and Executive Order No. 8743, of April 23, 1941, and who on January 1, 1942, occupied a permanent position, is recommended for classification under section 1 of that Order.

Name: Harold Glasser
(One given name, initial or initials, if any, and surname)

2. Position held on July 1, 1941:

- (a) Designation: Assistant Director of Monetary Research.
- (b) Grade and salary: EO-17—\$6,500.
- (c) Bureau or service: Treasury Dept., Div. of Mon. Research.
- (d) Official station: Washington, D. C.
- (e) Cite legal authority for appointment and funds from which paid on July 1, 1941: Sec. 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 Exchange Stabilization Fund.

Position held on date of this recommendation:

- (a) Designation: Assistant Director of Monetary Research.
- (b) Grade and salary: P-7—\$6,500.
- (c) Bureau or service: Treasury Dept., Div. of Mon. Research.
- (d) Official station: Washington, D. C.
- (e) Cite legal authority for appointment and funds from which paid on January 1, 1942: Sec. 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 Exchange Stabilization Fund.

3. On January 1, 1942, was employee: (a) Actually in a pay status? Yes.
(b) On authorized annual or sick leave? No. (c) On furlough or leave without pay? No.
4. Was employee in a nonpay status at any time between July 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942? No. If so, give specific dates.

5. Is employee entitled to military preference? No. If so, preference was established in — Commission's central office. —Commission's district office. If preference is claimed but has not been established, furnish Form 14 and proof specified thereon.
6. I certify that this employee was in the service on July 1, 1941, and has served with merit thereafter for not less than 6 months. Furnish record of service from July 1, 1941, to date. If part of this service was in another agency, give full information so that record may be identified. Use space below if desired.

July 1, 1941—January 1, 1942—Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

The duties described on the reverse side hereof were those performed by the employee on January 1, 1942.

(Signature) HARRY D. WHITE,
(Official title) *Director of Monetary Research.*

Enclosures :

- Form 375.
- Form 2413 (Medical certificate).
- Form 2390 (Fingerprints).
- Form 124 (Declaration of appointee).
- Form 12 (Residence form) (for apportioned departmental service only).
- Statement of Duties—Use reserve side of this form, if desired, starting at bottom of page.

Under administrative direction with very wide latitude for independent or unreviewed action and decision as Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research assists the Director in planning, supervising, and directing the work of the Division of Monetary Research, which is charged with the preparation of analysis and recommendations to aid the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials in the formulation and execution of policies in connection with the stabilization fund, customs and tariff problems, foreign-funds control, the national defense program, fiscal and monetary problems, etc. Supervises group of economic analyst in grades P-1 to P-6 engaged in conducting research, making economic analysis and studies, and preparing memoranda and reports in the following fields: (1) Economic, financial and political conditions of foreign countries involving analysis of current financial data, country surveys of the domestic and international economic situation, and analysis of new developments for one of the following geographical areas: Latin America, Continental Europe, Far East, and British Empire; (2) international investments including United States foreign investments, blocked and other involuntary investments, foreign holdings in the United States, foreign assets of the United Kingdom, and other allied and axis foreign assets; (3) foreign commercial policy involving such matters as dumping, tariff act and customs problems, countervailing duties, foreign discrimination, export control, strategic material, and other United States foreign commerce problems; (4) exchange control including statistics, economic information and analysis of foreign funds control in both this country and abroad with special emphasis upon analysis of information and statistics made available through foreign funds control; (5) international money and finance including gold-silver, exchange rates, capital movements, international monetary agreements and foreign monetary systems legislation; (6) banking and domestic finance including United States economic conditions, Treasury finance, and the national economy, currency and coinage, banking problems, monetary and banking legislation, and problems of inflation; (7) stabilization funds, including both United States and foreign stabilization funds, stabilization operations, and international competitive position. More specifically, incumbent performs such duties as follows: advises and consults with the Director of the Division in the determination of policies and work programs of the Division and in the formulation of conclusions and recommendations; serves as an alternate for the Director on various interdepartmental committees and subcommittees; plans, directs, and reviews work performed by monetary research in one or more of the fields described above; receives general assignments from the Director, or more frequently, on own initiative plans and supervises various projects and studies consisting of both long-term comprehensive projects and short studies dealing with specific questions, problems, or events; attends congressional debates and hearings and various conferences and meetings which are pertinent to the work of the Division; analyzes, evaluates, criticizes, and comments on various proposals, schemes, or plans of an economic or financial nature; occasionally serves as a foreign representative of the Treasury Department or as a member of a delegation at foreign conferences.

EXHIBIT No. 33

FEBRUARY 19, 1942.

To Mr. D. W. Bell.
From Mr. H. D. White.

There is under consideration the sending of a Treasury employee to Ecuador to replace Mr. Glasser, who is there at present, in the capacity of adviser to the Ecuadoran Government.

Before any commitment is made by the Treasury, I would like to obtain your approval or disapproval to a continuation of the financial arrangements that applied to Mr. Glasser's assignment: salary and travel expenses paid from the Stabilization Fund, and expenses for subsistence in Ecuador paid by the Ecuadoran Government.

Background

1. Mr. Glasser went to Ecuador in July, 1940, on a temporary detail under the provisions of the Act of May 3, 1939 (Public No. 63, 76th Congress). The detail was a result of the State Department's request, which was based on that Department's negotiations with the Ecuadoran Government, and was originally scheduled to terminate on July 29, 1941. Subsequently, at the request of the Ecuadoran Government and of the State Department, the detail was extended to January 29, 1942.

2. Under the arrangement, the Treasury has paid Mr. Glasser's salary of \$6500 per year, from the Stabilization Fund. Under the same Fund, the Treasury paid the cost of Mr. Glasser's travel to Ecuador, including the per diem allowance for subsistence, while he was in a travel status. Similarly, it is anticipated that we will bear the expense of his return trip.

Mr. Glasser is allowed \$120 per month to cover quarters and subsistence while actually in Ecuador. This amount is paid by the Treasury, but the Treasury is reimbursed therefor by the Ecuadoran Government (through the State Department).

3. At the insistence of the State Department, acting on the request of the Ecuadoran Government, we have agreed to a short extension of Mr. Glasser's detail in Ecuador, pending the selection and dispatch to Ecuador of a suitable replacement. We are, at present, trying to locate such a suitable replacement.

2/20—Or. to D. W. Bell.

2/24/42—Miss Edelin advised that Mr. Bell circled word "approval" (second paragraph, second line) and noted "O. K., D. W. Bell, 2/23/42".

EXHIBIT No. 34

Local Board No. 3	31
Montgomery County	031
	003

Bethesda-Chevy C. Rec. Ctr.,
Chevy Chase, Maryland.

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

DECEMBER 20, 1944.

PERMIT OF LOCAL BOARD FOR REGISTRANT TO DEPART FROM THE UNITED STATES

This is to certify that Harold Glasser, Order No. 126-A, Serial No. 3292, Class IV, Division A, a registrant of this local board has applied for a permit to depart from the United States, and this local board being convinced that the registrant's absence is not likely to interfere with the proper administration of the selective service law, hereby authorizes the said registrant to depart from the United States and to remain absent therefrom for a period from December 20, 1944, to June 20, 1945.

In his application the registrant gave this information :

1. Countries to be visited : Confidential.
2. Individuals or organizations represented : United States Treasury Department.
3. Nature of business : Official.

Description of registrant :

Race		Height (approx.)	Weight (approx.)		Complexion	
White	X	5 ft. 8 in.	160 lbs.		Sallow	
Negro					Light	
Oriental		Eyes	Hair		Ruddy	X
Indian					Dark	
Filipino					Freckled	
		Blue	X	Blonde	Light brown	
		Gray		Red	Dark brown	
		Hazel		Brown	Black	
		Brown		Black		
		Black		Gray		
				Bald		

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification : Scar over forehead.

Date of birth : November 23, 1905.

FRANCIS W. HILL, Jr.,

Member or Clerk of the Local Board.

NOTICE TO DECLARANT ALIENS (ALIENS WITH "FIRST PAPERS").—Before leaving the country, get a reentry permit at the nearest office of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service.

EXHIBIT No. 35

MARCH 13, 1942.

Mr. W. N. Thompson.
Mr. H. D. White.

When efficiency ratings for the Division of Monetary Research were submitted last year no report was submitted for Mr. Harold Glasser.

A report on Mr. Glasser was overlooked, since he was out of the country on assignment to work with the Government of Ecuador.

We would like at this time to report the following rating for Mr. Glasser, to be included with the report for the rest of the Division :

Name : Harold Glasser. Grade : P-7. Salary : \$6,500.

Title : Assistant Director of Monetary Research.

Rating : Excellent (5).

Or. to Mr. Thompson 3/13.

EXHIBIT No. 36

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1943.

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR : Reference is made to the arrangement under which the services of Mr. Harold Glasser were secured on a loan basis, effective November 20, 1942.

This is to advise that Mr. Glasser has been returned to your agency and we are therefore discontinuing his loan, effective at the close of business January 10, 1943.

Your cooperation in making the services of Mr. Glasser available to the War Production Board has been very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

CARLTON HAYWARD,

Director of Personnel.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

JAN. 12, 1942.

To: Mr. O'Daniel, 409.
From: David White.

The services of Mr. Harold Glasser were borrowed by the War Production Board Nov. 30, 1942, thru. Jan. 10, 1943, with the understanding that the War Production Board would reimburse the Treasury for his salary during this period.

Mr. Glasser returned to his duties here on Jan. 11, so the necessary payroll adjustment for the above period can now be made.

1/12 Or. to Mr. O'Daniel.

Mr. White, Branch 2058, Room 214½.

EXHIBIT No. 37

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

MAY 9, 1944.

To Director of Personnel.

Name: Glasser, Harold.

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: Change of roll; decrease in grade and salary.

	From—	To—
Position.....	Chief Economist (Assistant Director).	Asst. Dir. of Monetary Research.
Grade.....	P-8.	P-7.
Salary.....	\$8,000.	\$7,500.
Bureau or Div.....	Div. of Monetary Research.	Div. of Monetary Research.
Organizational Subdivisions.....		
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation Allotment.....	Sals. & Exp., For.-owned Prop. Control, Allotment 3.	Exch. Stabilization Fund
Field or Deptl.....	Departmental.	Departmental

Effective: May 11, 1944.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 11/24/05.

Legal residence: Minn.

Sex: M. Race: W.

Date of oath: 5-11-44.

Approved:

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary.
H. D. WHITE,
Bureau or Division Head.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

JUNE 5, 1944.

To: Mr. White.

From: Mr. Glasser.

I accept the change in my status effecting a decrease in grade and salary from P-8, \$8,000 to P-7, \$7,500.

EXHIBIT No. 38

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

JANUARY 7, 1946.

To Director of Personnel.

Name: Glasser, Harold.

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: Pay Increase (Periodic).

	From—	To—
Position.....	Ass't Dir. of Monetary Research.	Ass't Dir. of Monetary Research.
Grade.....	P-8.	P-8.
Salary.....	\$8,750 per annum.	\$9,012.50 per annum.
Bureau or Div.....	Division of Monetary Research.	Division of Monetary Research.
Organizational Subdivisions.....		
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation Allotment.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.	Exchange Stabilization Fund.
Field or Deptl.....	Departmental.	Departmental.

Effective: January 13, 1946.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 11/23/05.

Legal residence: Minn.

Sex: M. Race: W.

Subject to Retirement Act: Yes.

Justification:

Current efficiency rating: Excellent.

Date and amount of last increase: July 11, 1944.

Service and conduct otherwise satisfactory: Yes.

Position not temporary.

Leave without pay or furlough in excess of 30 days: None.

F. COE,
Bureau or Division Head.

Approved:

FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 39

AUGUST 22, 1946.

Mr. HAROLD GLASSER,

*Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research,**Treasury Department.*

SIR: You are hereby appointed Director of Monetary Research with compensation at the rate of ten thousands dollars per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange Stabilization Fund," effective today.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 40

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 23, 1947.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It is with the deepest regret that I find it necessary to submit my resignation from the Treasury Department to be effective December 31, 1947.

The Treasury Department has given me extraordinary opportunities during the past eleven years for the development of my professional skill, for experiences with all parts of the world, and for participation in the solving of important problems of the war and postwar period. I owe more to the Treasury than I



can possibly say in a letter of resignation. To you particularly, Mr. Secretary, I am grateful for the friendship and guidance you have so kindly given to me. As I enter private employment, I can only hope my activities will be a credit to the Treasury Department and justify the confidence you and the Department have placed in me.

Respectfully,

HAROLD GLASSER,
Assistant Director, Office of International Finance.

EXHIBIT No. 41

DEC. 26, 1947.

Mr. HAROLD GLASSER,
Office of International Finance, Treasury Department.

DEAR MR. GLASSER: It is with regret that I am accepting your resignation as Assistant Director of the Office of International Finance to be effective December 31, 1947.

You have been associated with the Treasury for a long period of time, and I am fully aware of the many valuable contributions you have made in the monetary field. It is gratifying to know that your Treasury experience has been pleasant and interesting and I am sorry that circumstances have led you to seek connections outside of the Government. I wish to assure you that we will miss the fine work that you have done here.

Best wishes for happiness and success in your new work.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 42

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, Dec. 26, 1947.

Mr. H. L. LURIE,
*Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.
New York 19, New York*

DEAR MR. LURIE: I am very glad to give you my opinion of Mr. Harold Glasser's technical ability, personality, and analytical qualities, as requested in your letter of December 18.

Glasser's technical ability and analytical capacity are of a very high order. He is a well-trained economist, and during many years of intensive work in the field of general economic policy he has acquired an unusual ability to apply a highly developed analytical technique to the solution of economic problems. He has held very responsible positions in the Treasury, as you know, and has also been assigned to important overseas missions. We have relied heavily on his judgment, his estimate of situations, and his recommendations, and I regret that his decision to leave the Government service is depriving us of him.

I do not believe I need say very much to you about Mr. Glasser's personality, since you have already met and talked with him. He has no hidden facets to his personal qualities which you would discover only after longer association with him. He served as Secretary of the National Advisory Council and as Chairman of its Staff Committee. These were exacting assignments calling for skill in interdepartmental relationships. I felt that Glasser was successful in this phase of his work.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

APRIL 16, 1953

PART 3

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

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ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m. in the old Supreme Court room, the Capitol, Senator William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jenner, Welker, and Hendrickson.

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

The CHAIRMAN. The subcommittee will come to order.

You may hold your right hand and be sworn. Do you swear that the testimony you give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, HARVEY CEDARS, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give your name to the committee?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Harvey Cedars, N. J.

May I request permission to read a statement?

The CHAIRMAN. You may. You are under oath and you may read it.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. In summoning me as a witness, the committee is raking up old coals for no valid reason. It is reviving a harassment to which I have been unjustly subjected on the basis of the accusations of irresponsible persons. I have been interrogated by congressional committees before, and no useful purpose can be served by a renewal of the interrogation.

I am a loyal citizen and I have never betrayed the interests of the United States. I am not and have never been a security risk. But I am one who has been repeatedly hounded without cause.

In view of the persistent efforts which have been made to injure me and of the accusations which have been made against me, I am entitled under the Bill of Rights to refuse to be a witness against myself. Of course, when I avail myself of that protection, my doing so does not permit any legitimate inferences of guilt or wrongdoing.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Morris, you may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, with whom have you consulted in the preparation of that statement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I have prepared the statement and I have consulted with lawyers.

Mr. MORRIS. Who are your lawyers?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Mr. David Rein and Mr. Forer.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom else have you conferred with in connection with the preparation of that statement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under—

Mr. MORRIS. Have you conferred with members of a Communist organization in connection with the preparation of that statement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I submit that this statement is a conspiracy against this committee. We have here a statement by the witness that he is a loyal American citizen and has never betrayed the interests of the United States.

Now, Mr. Silvermaster, have you imparted classified Government information to an enemy power at any time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim my privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Silvermaster, under oath you submitted this statement, and in this statement you state that you are a loyal American citizen.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How could you take a refuge behind the fifth amendment if you have not given aid and comfort to the enemy?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not take refuge under the fifth amendment stating I am a loyal American citizen, but I refuse to answer questions under my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. You state in this sworn statement, and you are under oath, that you have never betrayed the interests of the United States, and yet when asked a question as to whether or not you have ever passed classified documents of this Government to a foreign enemy you take refuge behind the fifth amendment. Now, this committee recognizes the fifth amendment and you are entitled to your protection under it, and when you come here under oath and state that you have never betrayed the interests of the United States, and then, when you are asked as to whether or not as a Government official you passed classified documents to a foreign power, an enemy of this country, you take refuge behind the fifth amendment.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I think I am entitled to the constitutional right of refusing to answer a question of this character.

The CHAIRMAN. You are entitled to take refuge behind the fifth amendment any time that something may tend to incriminate you, but when you state under oath—

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I am under no obligation to testify against myself, as I understand the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exactly right, but you are testifying two different ways before this committee. In this statement, and under oath you state you have never betrayed the interests of the United States, and then when we ask you a specific question you say you

refuse to answer under the fifth amendment because it may tend to incriminate you.

MR. SILVERMASTER. I see no contradiction there.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, you have consulted with your attorneys prior to coming here this morning.

MR. SILVERMASTER. Yes, I have.

Senator WELKER. And I want to advise you as a matter of law, sir, that once you open up a subject matter such as your loyalty to the United States you are not then permitted to use the protection of the fifth amendment as a stopping point along the line any place you may choose. I am advising you that, as I am sure your counsel has advised you, and it is, further, my opinion that by your refusal to answer the question propounded to you by counsel and by the chairman of this committee you are in contempt by virtue of your picking a stopping place in your testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Silvermaster, I will ask you: Have you ever been a security risk?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I don't believe, to the best of my knowledge, I have been a security risk.

The CHAIRMAN. You state in this statement made under oath, "I am not and have never been a security risk." That is a positive statement. Is that your reply to my question?

MR. SILVERMASTER. That is, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I will ask you: Have you ever imparted any classified documents of this Government to any enemy of this country or any other foreign power?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I claim privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated one time under oath that you are not now and you never have been a security risk. Yet, again, when I ask you the question whether or not you have imparted classified documents to an enemy of this country you take refuge behind the fifth amendment.

MR. SILVERMASTER. I still see no contradiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

MR. MORRIS. Do you think it is to the best interests of the United States that the United States become a people's republic in an international Soviet organization?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I don't know what you are talking about.

MR. MORRIS. I think you know very well what I am talking about. Do you think it is to the best interests of the United States that the United States become a people's government and be a member of the Soviet international organization?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I certainly do not.

MR. MORRIS. You do not. Mr. Silvermaster, where do you live now?

MR. SILVERMASTER. In Harvey Cedars, N. J.

MR. MORRIS. Where is Harvey Cedars?

MR. SILVERMASTER. Harvey Cedars is in the Long Beach Island off the coast of New Jersey, about 40 miles north of Atlantic City.

MR. MORRIS. How far is that from Barnegat Light?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I would say 6 miles.

MR. MORRIS. It is on a long strip of beach, is it not, off the coast of New Jersey?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that the place that was formerly called High Point?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I believe so.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you been living there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I have been living there since 1947, I believe.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your occupation?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. A builder.

Mr. MORRIS. Is Mr. William Ullmann there too?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you and he partners in business there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. We are.

Mr. MORRIS. Does Mr. Ullmann have all his photographic equipment with him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. You won't tell us whether or not your partner has photographic equipment with him there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, have there been any Soviet officials visiting Harvey Cedars in the last 2 or 3 years?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Silvermaster, you state you are a loyal American. Then if there have not been any Soviet officials visiting you at Harvey Cedars, why do you take refuge behind the fifth amendment? In other words, if you are a loyal American you can answer that question without going behind the fifth amendment.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Is this a question, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Read the question, Mr. Reporter.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Is that a question?

(The question was read by the reporter.)

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I asked you why you took refuge when you state under oath you are a loyal American.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Let the record show, Mr. Chairman, that when the witness does claim his privilege and it is the privilege afforded him under the fifth amendment, he is not forced to bear witness against himself.

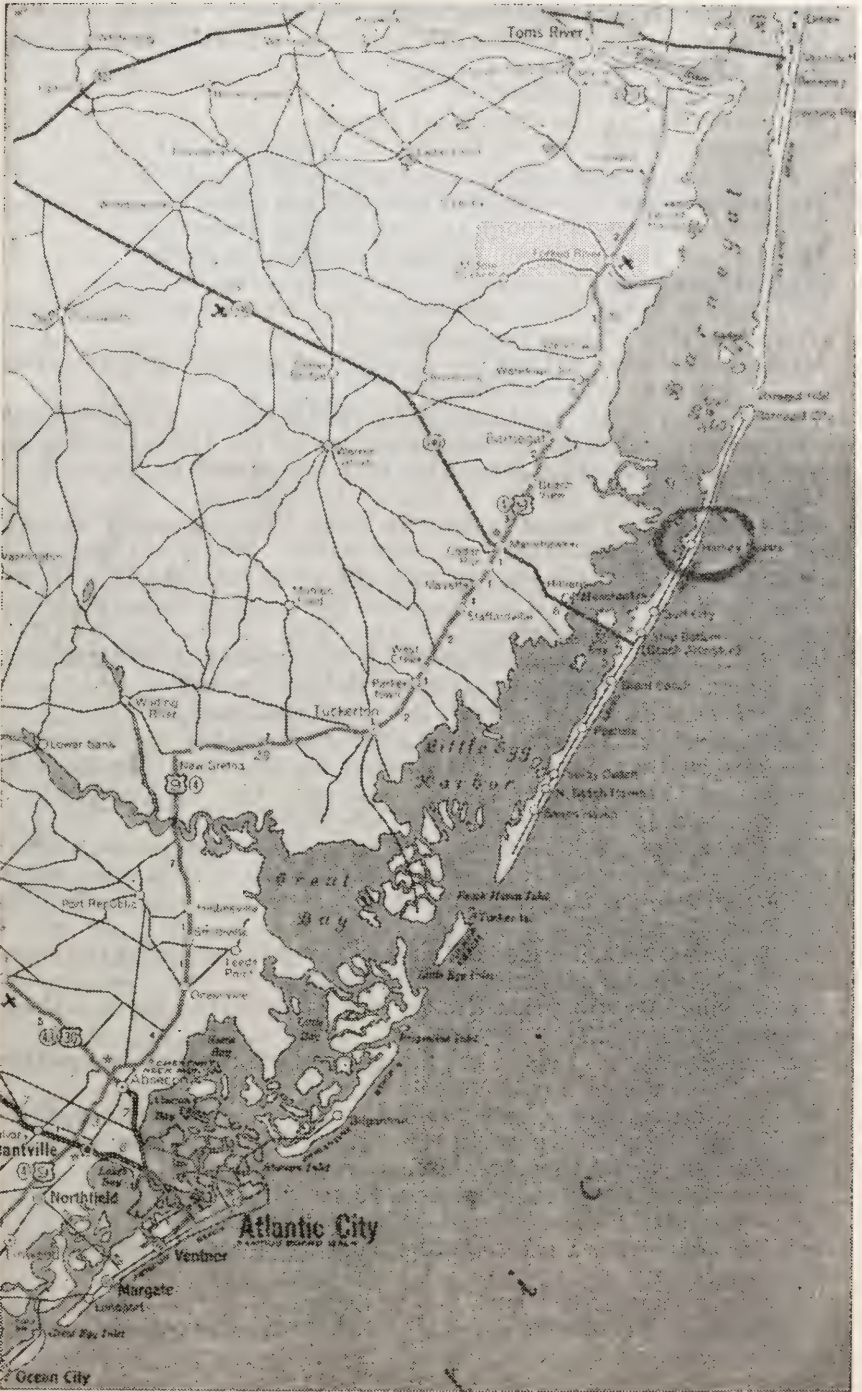
The CHAIRMAN. The record will so show.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, would it be of interest to you to see a map of the coast of New Jersey to see the location of Harvey Cedars?

Mr. Chairman, may an excerpt of this go into the record?

The CHAIRMAN. It may, and become a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 48" and is as follows:)



Mr. MORRIS. Where were you born?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was born in what was formerly known as the Russian Empire.

Mr. MORRIS. In what city?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. In the city of Odessa.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I came to the United States in 1915.

Mr. MORRIS. And through what port did you arrive?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Through the port of San Francisco.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you become a naturalized citizen?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I became a naturalized citizen in 1927.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member at that time of the Communist Party, at the time of your naturalization?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time you had to take an oath of allegiance to this country, when you became a citizen of the United States, so how could you take refuge behind the fifth amendment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are under two oaths. You are under an oath there and you are under an oath here today. When you took that oath of allegiance to this country were you a Communist?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand that if you are not a Communist there is no need for you to invoke the fifth amendment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand, do you not, that if you were not a Communist at that time there is no need for you to invoke the fifth amendment? Do you understand that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Is this a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Do you not know that if you were a loyal American citizen at the time you took the oath, if you were not a Communist, there is no need for you to take refuge behind the fifth amendment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, are you presently active in a Communist espionage ring?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Going back again, Mr. Silvermaster, to your statement, I will ask you this question. First, would you read the question, please, Mr. Reporter, that was just asked the witness?

(The record was then read by the reporter.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your answer to that question?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer it under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under oath you have just made this statement to the committee: "I am not a security risk." Now, which is correct, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I see no contradiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. MORRIS. Where were you educated, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was educated partly in Russian schools, partly in an English school, but the bulk of my education was in American schools.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what American schools you have attended?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. University of Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't remember the exact years, around 1917, 1920, or 1921; the University of California; and Stanford University.

Mr. MORRIS. What degrees do you hold?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I hold bachelor's degree and a doctor's degree.

Mr. MORRIS. You hold your bachelor's degree from the University of San Francisco?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. University of Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. What other degrees do you hold?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Doctor's degree.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you obtain your doctor's degree?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. At the University of California.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your doctor's thesis at that time, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean you won't tell us what the subject of your doctor's thesis was?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I so claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Is the subject of your doctor's thesis Contribution of Economic Thought Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution? That is, Lenin's Contribution Economic Thought Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. You refuse to answer the question whether or not that was your doctor's thesis?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been a teacher, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I beg your pardon?

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been a teacher?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you teach at the Piedmont Hills Academy in Piedmont, Calif., from 1922 to 1923?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you an instructor at St. Mary's College of California in Berkeley?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. St. Mary's College of California. It was originally in Oakland and then moved to Moraga Valley.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you teach there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. For about 7 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Then were you later a teaching fellow at the University of California at Berkeley?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was.

Mr. MORRIS. During that period of time when you were on the faculty of those three schools were you a Communist?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. During that period did you ever try to recruit students and fellow teachers in the Communist organization?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the witness speak just a little louder? It is awfully hard to hear.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you subsequently an economist with the California State Unemployment Commission in San Francisco?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us the nature of your job in that position?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was an economist for the State unemployment commission created by Governor Rolfe to investigate the causes of unemployment during the depression, and means and ways of remedying the situation.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever serve as chairman of an appeal board to determine whether or not employees dismissed by California State should be reinstated in the face of charges of Communist activity?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. What you refer to, sir, was a strike that took place on one of the Federal projects, as I recall—this has been many years ago—in San Francisco. It was not a State project. I was with the State organization. The strikers picketed the State organization, State relief administration, and the administrator appointed a committee of the State administration to investigate the causes of the strike and to determine whether or not those who were dismissed over whom the strike occurred were to be reinstated or not. I was chairman of that committee.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. Dr. Silvermaster, at that time were allegations made against certain of the strikers that they were Communists?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. There were some allegations made in the papers, as I recall.

Senator WELKER. And the supervisor at that time dismissed the strikers; am I correct on that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I believe that was the situation.

Senator WELKER. And you were on the appeal board that heard the case of the strikers after their dismissal?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was.

Senator WELKER. And I will ask you if it is not a fact that after the appeal was made these strikers were reinstated and reemployed?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The strikers were reinstated in accordance with the recommendations made of the committee.

Senator WELKER. And you were chairman of the committee?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was chairman of the committee.

Senator WELKER. And one of the reasons for their dismissal being an allegation that they were members of the Communist Party?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That was an allegation. The committee was satisfied that that allegation was not sustained, and I believe that in those days under the then existing rules no relief workers on any project could be discharged because of their political beliefs or views. That was one of the regulations, as I recall, of the Federal relief administration and of the State relief administration.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, you entered the United States in 1915?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Prior to that time you lived, as a youth, in China; am I correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Were your parents missionaries there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No.

Senator WELKER. How did you happen to go to China?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I happened to be in China because my parents moved from Russia to Manchuria around 1907, and then I was sent to a Shanghai school around 1911 or so.

Senator WELKER. You entered the University of Washington about 1917 or 1918; am I correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Approximately that.

Senator WELKER. And you were not a naturalized citizen until 1927?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's correct.

Senator WELKER. You have already told committee counsel that you refuse to answer the question whether or not you were a member of the Communist Party in 1915 or 1927 when you were naturalized, under the privilege afforded you by the fifth amendment; that is correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's correct.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, you then, after finishing in the State of Washington, went over into the State of California?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right.

Senator WELKER. Did you pursue in any way any Communist activity in the State of California?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege afforded me under the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Notwithstanding the fact that you have sworn under oath this morning that you are a loyal citizen of the United States and have never betrayed the interests of the United States, and that you are not now nor have you ever been a security risk?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I still see no contradiction.

Senator WELKER. I did not hear your last answer.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I see no contradiction.

Senator WELKER. That is your privilege. I wanted to direct your attention to a gentleman by the name of Harry Bridges, who was operating out in California about that time. Did you ever know Harry Bridges?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. You refuse to answer whether or not you ever even met Harry Bridges?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege?

Senator WELKER. You were involved in certain maritime work at that time when you were in California, were you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Involved in maritime work?

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was with the Maritime Labor Board——

Senator WELKER. That involved you in certain work——

Mr. SILVERMASTER. In the year 1938.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever meet Harry Bridges at that time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question, sir, under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Do you know who Harry Bridges is?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. When did you first come to the Nation's Capital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. In 1935.

Senator WELKER. And what was your business then or your occupation?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. At the time of my coming here I was on a leave of absence from the California State Relief Administration, and accepted an invitation to a position with the Resettlement Administration to study the migratory-labor problem.

Senator WELKER. Who invited you to come here to Washington? You say you accepted an invitation to work in the Resettlement Administration.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I received a telegram from the Resettlement Administration under the signature, as I recall—that's been many years ago—I believe it was George Mitchell.

Senator WELKER. George Mitchell?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Who was at that time the head of the Labor Division of the Resettlement Administration.

Senator WELKER. Had you made any overtures toward getting transferred from California to Washington, D. C.?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Not to my knowledge, not that I recall.

Senator WELKER. Do you know of anybody making any overtures in your behalf?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not recall.

Senator WELKER. Did Harry Bridges write a letter in your behalf?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not recall.

Senator WELKER. Who were your references, if any?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I frankly do not recall.

Senator WELKER. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you came to Washington the first time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. After coming to Washington on the first visit where did you live?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. In Washington?

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't remember the name of the street.

Senator WELKER. Well, you lived at—

Mr. SILVERMASTER. It was in the center of the city. Housing was very difficult at the time, as I recall, and we moved into an apartment where we stayed for about a month, and then we moved to Georgetown.

Senator WELKER. When you lived in the apartment and when you moved to the residence in Georgetown did you have a camera or any photographic processing equipment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Then after you moved from Georgetown I think you lived in Chevy Chase, Md., right outside the District of Columbia.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's correct.

Senator WELKER. Do you recall that address?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. For a time I lived on Connecticut Avenue, and then for a time on Jocelyn Street, and I think the last time the residence was on 30th Street.

Senator WELKER. At any of those addresses you related did you have any photographic equipment in your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you have any photographic equipment in your basement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever pursued a hobby of taking photographs and processing photographs or microfilms?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege, sir.

Senator WELKER. After coming to Washington, D. C., did you ever meet a man by the name of Alger Hiss?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Notwithstanding the statement made under oath a moment ago by you that you were a loyal citizen and that you have never betrayed the interests of the United States, you do not want to answer the question that you have ever met a man by the name of Alger Hiss; is that correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That was my statement.

Senator WELKER. Do you know a man by the name of Whittaker Chambers?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever hear of Whittaker Chambers?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I saw it in the papers.

Senator WELKER. You have seen it in the papers. From what you saw in the papers did that connect you with anyone that you had met?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Has Whittaker Chambers ever been in your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Has Alger Hiss ever been in your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. About August 14 of 1943 you were then Director of the Labor Division of the FSA, the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. That is approximately correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Approximately.

Senator WELKER. Something happened then to your job. Can you tell the committee what happened?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. To my job in Farm Security?

Senator WELKER. Yes. Was that job taken over by some other agency or did you move to another department?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No. The Farm Security wasn't transferred to any other agency.

Senator WELKER. Do you know a man by the name of Virgil L. Bankson, who was senior agricultural labor specialist of the War Food Administration, Office of Labor?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, I believe I do.

Senator WELKER. You knew him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Do you remember receiving a letter from him about August 14, 1943?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not recall, sir.

Senator WELKER. Do you recall your draft status during World War II?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I believe I was overage.

Senator WELKER. You were overage, but, as a matter of fact, you did have a reclassification of your draft status, did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall that.

Senator WELKER. Have you attended functions at the White House?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I have attended some receptions.

Senator WELKER. Did a gentleman by the name of Lauchlin Currie invite you or attend the function with you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you know Lauchlin Currie to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. And you do not want to tell this committee whether or not you and Lauchlin Currie ever went together to the White House?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you know a gentleman by the name of Harry Dexter White?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. What position, if any, did he hold in Government when you knew him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He was with the Treasury Department.

Senator WELKER. He is now deceased; am I correct in that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He is now deceased.

Senator WELKER. Did you know Mr. White to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Had you ever visited back and forth with Mr. White?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Quite friendly with him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. You visited in his home and he visited in your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. We had occasional visits.

Senator WELKER. In any of those visits did you ever discuss communism?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, as of this moment are you engaged in active sabotage or espionage against the Government of the United States?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Morris, you may proceed with the questioning.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your first Government assignment here in Washington, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As I said earlier, it was with the Farm Security Administration, and the first assignment I had was to—I believe the very first assignment I had was to represent the Labor Division of the Resettlement, in the Management Division of the Resettlement, which was planning the development of some homesteads.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Louis Bloch, I notice, was one of your references there for that assignment. You knew Louis Bloch out on the west coast, did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first meet Louis Bloch?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the exact date. It was in the twenties.

Mr. MORRIS. You and he were closely associated together on the west coast, were you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. At various times.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, is he a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, did he ever use the Communist Party name of Don Post, P-o-s-t?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Louis Bloch did help you get this first assignment you had in Washington, did he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No; I never said that.

Mr. MORRIS. Where was he at that time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I frankly don't remember. He was in California.

Mr. MORRIS. Was he with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., as the chief statistician?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He was at the time, but that was long after I came to Washington. He came to Washington, I think, in 1936 or 1937.

Mr. MORRIS. You came earlier?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I came in 1935.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony Mr. Bloch did not aid you in getting that job?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As far as I remember, I don't think he had anything to do with it.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay with that particular assignment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. With which assignment? I am getting a little bit confused.

Mr. MORRIS. Your first Government assignment in Washington.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The first Government assignment?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was with Farm Security until 1938. Then I accepted a position with the Maritime Labor Board, which was just set up on the basis of a civil-service examination and one of the members of the Commission at the time was Dr. Bloch.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next Government assignment, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. With the Maritime Labor Board.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, give me the circumstances of your transferring from Farm Security to the Maritime Labor Board.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Well, to begin with, there was a civil-service examination, which was a general, broad examination for economists and social science analysts, and I applied for that examination, and soon after that, or about the same time, or soon after that, as I recall, the Maritime Labor Board was established and I applied for a position with them.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Bloch help you get that position?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. In what way did he help you get that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He introduced me to the Chairman of the Board.

Mr. MORRIS. And recommended you for it?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. And recommended me.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay with the Maritime Labor Board?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I want to call attention to the fact that on that particular examination I was the leading—

Mr. MORRIS. You were what?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was No. 1 on one subject and No. 2 on another subject, so that it was my rating under the civil service examination, that, together with Dr. Bloch's recommendation.

Mr. MORRIS. That is clearly understood, Mr. Silvermaster. Now, how long did you stay with the Maritime Labor Board?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I believe for about a year.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your duties with the Maritime Labor Board?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The Maritime Labor Board was created by Congress to make a study of the maritime labor situation with a view of bringing about more stable labor conditions in the maritime industry, and it was charged with the responsibility of preparing a report to Congress with recommendations as to what measures should be taken to bring about more stable labor relations. I was the chief economist under the Maritime Labor Board in technical charge of the preparation of that report.

Mr. MORRIS. A copy of your record here shows that you were with the United States Maritime Labor Board from November 1938, to June 1940, a period of about a year and 7 months. Does that square with your memory?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I really don't recall. It seems like a pretty long period, but it might be. I thought I was left with that board.

Mr. MORRIS. Then, at that point, your next assignment apparently was back to the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right.

Mr. MORRIS. What were the circumstances of your going back with the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Well, the Labor Division that I was connected with before was for a time without a head. The last head of the Division, Mr. Mercer Evans, died, and I was invited to come back and take charge of that division.

Mr. MORRIS. And you were the head labor economist, were you not, at that time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That was the civil-service classification.

Mr. MORRIS. In your file is this statement, Mr. Silvermaster:

Mr. Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO, when interviewed, stated that Mr. Silvermaster had worked under his supervision when he was connected with the Agriculture Department.

Did you work under the supervision of Mr. Lee Pressman in the Agriculture Department?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. You think this notation with respect to Lee Pressman is wrong, then?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As far as I can recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Lee Pressman?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I knew Mr. Pressman.

Mr. MORRIS. What position did Mr. Lee Pressman have during this period that we have been talking about?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall. The first position that I know—I met him on the job—he was counsel, legal counsel for the Resettlement Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. As such, wouldn't you be under his supervision?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No. He was legal counsel for Resettlement Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. And you were with the Resettlement Administration at that time, were you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was with them. I believe he was legal counsel for the Works Progress Administration and for Resettlement at the same time, but there was no relationship in our positions. I was with the Labor Division.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Pressman have the opportunity to observe your work?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Possibly.

Mr. MORRIS. He went on to say here that you were an able economist, industrious, and your services were satisfactory, and you were considered by him to be a man of good character, and he gave you a recommendation on the basis of your work with the Resettlement Administration in the Agriculture Department.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes. I was going to explain, one of the early assignments, among the early assignments I had, was investigation of the difficulties, troubles that the Resettlement Administration had with the so-called Hightstown project at Hightstown, N. J. Involved in that problem were the Amalgamated Garment Workers Union and

the Administration had a number of difficulties with them, and I was sent finally to find out what was the trouble and what could be done to overcome some of the difficulties, objections, that the union presumably had toward bringing industry into that project, into that development.

MR. MORRIS. I wish you would raise your voice just a bit, Mr. Silvermaster.

MR. SILVERMASTER. I said I was sent down there to see whether or not it would be possible to overcome the union's objection to bringing industry to the Hightstown project, which was the project of resettlement of some garment workers from New York, and in the course of my duty I met with the people on the project, the management of the project, and then met with Mr. Dubinsky. We discussed the problem. Then I came back to Washington and reported on it. When I reported on that trip and the results that were obtained Lee Pressman was present at that meeting. That was the time I met him and he observed my work at the time. I think he was interested from the legal standpoint of what the problems were.

MR. MORRIS. Did Mr. Lee Pressman ever rate you in obtaining different positions?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall, sir.

MR. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Mr. Lee Pressman outside the office in other than his official duties?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question on the basis of the privilege granted me.

MR. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was Lee Pressman a member of the Communist Party?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

MR. MORRIS. Have you read that Lee Pressman has admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

MR. MORRIS. You will not tell the committee whether or not you even read that in a newspaper?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I really don't recall.

MR. MORRIS. You do not recall reading it?

Senator WELKER. Counsel, may I interrupt.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. While you lived in Washington, Mr. Silvermaster, did you ever have any knowledge of a courier spy system occurring and operating here in the Nation's Capital?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. You refuse to answer that, and I take it you still refuse to answer, or should I ask you, if you had any part whatsoever in a courier spy system by which secret, confidential documents of the United States were stolen and photographed and then transferred to a foreign power?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. You had nothing whatsoever to do with the courier spy system operating here in the Nation's Capital?

MR. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. You also told me you refused to answer whether you operated or owned any photographic equipment. May I ask you this: Did you or anyone within your knowledge in your home photograph any top secret Government material and after processing the same did you or anyone within your knowledge transfer that to an agent of an alien power?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Silvermaster, do you know Mr. William Ullmann?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He is your business partner now, is he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He is.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he not reside in your home while you were a resident here in Washington?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He did.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Mr. William Ullmann own or operate photographic equipment in your home while you were residing here in Washington, D. C.?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand if he did not you could answer that question without going behind the fifth amendment, do you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not incriminate you if he did not operate it; you understand that, do you not? Did you answer the last question?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. What was the question?

The CHAIRMAN. If he did not operate it and your answer was "no" it would not incriminate you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. In Government did you know a man by the name of Harold Glasser?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Did you read where he appeared before this committee a few days ago and testified?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I noted it.

Senator WELKER. But you do not want to tell this committee whether or not you have ever met him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know a man by the name of Harold Ware?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever read where Harold Ware operated a secret espionage ring contrary to the interests of the Government of the United States here in Washington, D. C.?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever read Whittaker Chambers' book called "Witness"?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. You have heard Harold Ware's name identified commonly as the Ware cell of espionage activity in this Capital, have you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever heard your own name, the Silvermaster cell, used here in connection with Communist espionage activity?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I have seen such allegations about myself.

Senator WELKER. Do you care to comment on that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question.

Senator WELKER. Notwithstanding the fact that you have seen those allegations, you do not wish to deny or admit anything on that line?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question.

Senator WELKER. Under the fifth amendment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, you transferred from the Resettlement Administration of the Department of Agriculture to the Board of Economic Warfare during the war; did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. It was not a transfer.

Mr. MORRIS. Pardon?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. May I say that it was a leave, a leave from the Farm Security to the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. MORRIS. You were on leave?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was on leave.

Mr. MORRIS. Did anyone aid you in making that transfer?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Fisher, who was connected with the Europe and Africa Division, invited me. That was to the best of my recollection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Lauchlin Currie assist you in making that transfer?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. MORRIS. You just testified that the only person about whom you have knowledge in aiding you in that transfer was this Mr. Fisher. Now, did Mr. Currie aid you in this?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce into the record here today some executive-session testimony that we had taken from Miss Elizabeth Bentley on August 14, 1951, before the Internal Security Subcommittee. This was not made part of the public record at that time because Mr. Silvermaster was not involved in the investigation then being conducted into the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. This is the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley of August 14, 1951, in answer to the questions put to her:

We have exhibits to show that Mr. Lauchlin Currie was a very active adviser and participant in the Institute of Pacific Relations work. While we are introducing those exhibits, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Miss Bentley if she will testify concerning the relationship that Lauchlin Currie had to her particular activities in that period.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. One of the espionage groups that I handled in Washington, which I roughly call the Silvermaster group because the man who headed it was N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Question. Approximately how many people were in that group?

Miss BENTLEY. I think there were 8, 9, or 10.

Senator FERGUSON. Silvermaster was in what section?

Miss BENTLEY. FSA, which is the Farm Security Administration, which is a part of the Agriculture Department, although for 6 months I think he was in the Board of Economic Warfare.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have trouble or difficulty in moving these agents that you had into strategic positions in Government or in the Army that you were talking about, that you did not want them where there was danger but you wanted them in strategic positions? For example, Silvermaster; did you have trouble moving people such as that, or how were they moved to strategic positions so that you could get your information?

Miss BENTLEY. We didn't have too much trouble. In the case of Silvermaster, he pulled strings and got in there.

Senator FERGUSON. What were your avenues for placing people in strategic positions?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say that two of our best ones were Harry Dexter White and Lauchlin Currie. They had an immense amount of influence and knew people and their word would be accepted when they recommended someone.

The CHAIRMAN. Harry Dexter White was in what department?

Miss BENTLEY. Undersecretary of the Treasury, under Mr. Morgenthau.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, Currie and White were your instrumentalities in putting people in strategic positions?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say they were our most important ones.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes. Did you have any other ones?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. I mean, whoever we had as an agent in the Government would automatically serve for putting someone else in. For example, Maurice Halperin was head of the Latin American Section in OSS, and we used him to get Helen Tenney in.

Mr. Chairman, I might point out that Maurice Halperin was the same one who is the head of the Latin American department of Boston University at this time.

Once we got one person in he got others, and the whole process continued like that.

Senator FERGUSON. But if you desired to shift a person from one position to another position you would use White and Currie?

Miss BENTLEY. We would use White and Currie if we could.

Would you say that, based on your knowledge, that Miss Bentley, she gave accurate testimony at that time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Were you in San Francisco during the American waterfront strike in 1934 or 1935?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I lived in San Francisco.

Senator WELKER. You lived there with your present wife? What is her name?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Helen P. Silvermaster.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever meet a man by the name of Earl Browder in San Francisco during that time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. I will ask you if it is not a fact that while you and Mrs. Silvermaster were living in San Francisco, Calif., during the time heretofore mentioned by me, Earl Browder came to your home when you were absent and sought sanctuary in your home to hide from officers who were searching for him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. And I take it you want to deny that you ever knew or met Earl Browder?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. You, of course, knew he was the head of the Communist Party in the United States for many years; did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know a man by the name of Sam Darcy?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. Would you care to tell me what Sam Darcy did, if you know?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. Do you know whether or not Sam Darcy and Earl Browder in Moscow, Russia, in 1935 or 1936, made a speech wherein they claimed credit for the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, for bringing about and perpetuating the waterfront strike in San Francisco in 1934 or 1935 that I have referred to?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Do you have any knowledge about that speech made by Sam Darcy or Earl Browder in Moscow, Russia?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Do you know a man by the name of Walter Krivitzky, head of the Division of The Soviet Military Relations?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, did you ever know a man by the name of William T. Stone?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege—I don't recall—I beg your pardon?

Senator WELKER. Sir?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Will you please mention his name?

Senator WELKER. William T. Stone. If you do not recall just say so, or if you desire to claim your privilege you may.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I just don't recall.

Senator WELKER. Very well. I will ask you, to help refresh your memory, whether or not you did not write him a letter on June 9, 1942, denying Communist Party membership?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Was this Stone your superior in the BEW?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Now that you mention the association, he was.

Senator WELKER. You now recall Mr. Stone?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. He was your superior in the Board of Economic Warfare?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right, sir.

Senator WELKER. Do you recall writing the letter that I have just questioned you about?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. You refuse to answer whether or not you wrote Mr. Stone denying membership in the Communist Party on June 9, 1942?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Were you ever propaganda director of the Filmore section of the Communist Party in the State of California?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Do you know anything or do you care to tell me anything about the Filmore section of the Communist Party in California?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. Proceed, counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Silvermaster, reading from testimony before this committee in connection with the testimony of Miss Bentley, Mr. Morris asked this question:

Did Lauchlin Currie ever perform a service involving Gregory Silvermaster?

Miss Bentley replied:

Yes. In early 1942, I think it was, we persuaded Gregory Silvermaster, who was in the FSA of the Agriculture Department, to get himself put on loan in the then Board of Economic Warfare, head of the Middle East division, because he would be more useful, and he had been there about 6 months when General Strong, who was then head of G-2, Army Intelligence, wrote a page and a half letter to Mr. Silvermaster's superior, in which he pointed out that the OWI and the FBI and I think assorted police agencies on the west coast had notes on him proving he was disloyal, and asking that they remove him. And we told Gregory Silvermaster to go ahead and fight it and get as much support as he could, as a result of which Mr. Currie put his influence in and persuaded Mr. Robert Patterson, who I think was then Acting Secretary of War, or Assistant Secretary of War, persuaded him that an injustice had been done, and, therefore, Mr. Silvermaster, instead of being completely fired out, was permitted to return, without any stain on his record, back to FSA in Agriculture.

Do you recall these circumstances testified hereto?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know General Strong?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Mr. Robert Patterson?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, we take it that your refusal to answer bearing on this episode is not related to the particular people that Senator Jenner asked you about?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Pardon me?

Mr. MORRIS. Your refusal to answer questions put to you by Senator Jenner now are based on this whole episode rather than your knowledge of these particular people; is that not correct?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't quite understand.

Mr. MORRIS. The reason that you are invoking your privilege when Senator Jenner asked about Mr. Patterson and General Strong is because you do not want to give any testimony about this particular episode, rather than about your knowledge of these particular people?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, did Elizabeth Bentley ever visit your home in Washington?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Did a man by the name of George Silverman ever visit your home in Washington?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you or did you not know George Silverman to be a courier of secret material to the Communist Party in the Soviet Union?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Do you recall an incident one time when Miss Bentley was in your home in Washington when George Silverman came to your home to pick up some secret material?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. And that Miss Bentley met him only casually as he was going out the back door?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. And after Mr. Silverman departed you and your wife had a conversation with Miss Bentley to the effect that Mr. Silverman was distressed because she, Miss Bentley, was present there and not known to the courier, Mr. Silverman?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. You want to refuse to answer whether or not Miss Bentley or whether or not Mr. Silverman were in your home together at a particular time in Washington, D. C.?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the testimony that you have just read there of Miss Bentley on the transfer of Mr. Silvermaster to the Board of Economic Welfare, Mr. Mandel, do we have any documents from the files of Mr. Silvermaster which relate to the testimony read by Senator Jenner?

Mr. MANDEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you proceed to put that into the record?

Mr. MANDEL. This is a summary of a memorandum addressed to William T. Stone from N. Gregory Silvermaster, subject: Memo for General Strong, dated June 9, 1942:

EXHIBIT No. 44

I wish to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to comment on the very astonishing document concerning myself, which was prepared for General Strong, of the War Department, by the counterintelligence group under the signature of Col. J. T. Bissell, Chief, Counterintelligence Group * * *.

Silvermaster then states that the evidence cited against him in Colonel Bissell's memo is based primarily on two sources, one from ONI and one from another "reliable source." In addition, "specific charge of laxity on my part in enforcing adequate security in the European-African Division of the BEW, which is also alleged to have been reliably reported. The principal charge

against me is that I was and presumably am now a Communist. This I deny categorically. I do not deny that I have dealt on many occasions with representatives of American labor and with professional groups who were alleged to have been Communists and some of whom I have come to know quite well in a business way." He goes on to state that his wife's brother-in-law is named Shumakov, not Scherbakoff; not an agricultural economist but an internationally distinguished authority on irrigation engineering; his (Silvermaster's) wife came to United States in 1923 as companion to the family of Maj. Wallace Copeland Philoon, then United States assistant military attaché at Peking, who knew the Witte family before the revolution. * * * Denies Communist membership in Seattle underground in early twenties. * * * Was brought to Washington not by Bloch but in response to a telegram from Dr. George Mitchell offering him Resettlement Administration position.

At time of Bloch's appointment to the Maritime Labor Board, a United States Senate committee investigated charges that he was a Communist, and found them baseless, following which Dr. Bloch was confirmed by the Senate. * * * "I met Dr. Bloch in 1922 and have known him socially and professionally. * * * The statement in the memorandum for General Strong that I was a vigorous Communist Party member at the time I worked for the Farm Security Board is nonsensical. I have been smeared for promoting migratory-labor camps * * *" etc. With respect to the security matters * * * "Mr. Ellenger of my Division (BEW) submitted a memorandum to me May 25 requesting approval of additional personnel for his unit. The memorandum included a statement that the following requirements would be maintained for group assistants: College degree with completion of course indicating interest in international problems, reading knowledge of German and one other European language, 'both parents must be born in the U. S. A.' I objected to the last because if I accepted his recommendations, I would have to request his, Ellenger's, resignation, and would have to relinquish my own position with the Board," * * * the condition was "un-American and undemocratic as recognizing classes of citizenship," etc., and such restrictions would not enhance the security within the BEW.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, have we also a notation from General Strong to Gen. Hayes A. Kromer in connection with the same matter?

Mr. MANDEL. We have, from a memo here reading as follows:

EXHIBIT No. 44A

JUNE 17, 1942.

In files of Military Intelligence.

From: Gen. George V. Strong.

To: Brig. Gen. Hayes A. Kromer.

General Strong states that the position of G-2 in this matter is that the employees of Government departments who have access to classified information should be "like Caesar's wife, above reproach" and suspicion. G-2's opinion having been asked in relation to Mr. Silvermaster, we adhere to our opinion that he should not be employed where he has access to confidential or secret information.

Mr. MORRIS. Do we have another letter from the War Department, Mr. Mandel, in connection with this matter?

Mr. MANDEL. We have here a letter from the War Department dated July 3, 1942, addressed to Hon. Milo Perkins, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C. Subject: Mr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

EXHIBIT No. 45

DEAR MR. PERKINS: I have personally made an examination of the case and have discussed it with Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong, G-2. I am fully satisfied that the facts do not show anything derogatory to Mr. Silvermaster's character or loyalty to the United States and that the charges in the report of June 3 are unfounded.

I request that the copy of the report of June 3 in your files be returned to the War Department.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, at that time were you a Communist, at the time of the transfer?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that statement that you gave a truthful statement about your being a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Had you previously been a member of the Communist underground in Seattle?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Counsel, may I have a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. Did Elizabeth Bentley ever visit in the basement of your home in Washington, D. C.?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege?

Senator WELKER. Are you familiar with the testimony wherein, on page 610 of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings, published under Public Law 601, Miss Bentley stated that Mr. Ullman, the Silvermasters, and Elizabeth Bentley were the only people familiar with the photographic apparatus in the basement of your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever own a Contax camera?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Are you also familiar with her testimony wherein Miss Bentley testified that she saw huge stacks of confidential top-secret Government documents in your basement which were being photographed and processed for transmission to the Communist Party in the Soviet Union?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Are you also familiar with her testimony given on page 611 of the same document heretofore referred to—

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. I have not finished my question.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I beg your pardon.

Senator WELKER. Wherein she stated in the latter part of 1942 when the workload of the couriers became rather heavy that it was impossible for you to do all of the processing in the basement of your home, and, as a result of this, they were to photograph documents only and then return the film to Miss Bentley, who took it to New York for complete processing and then from there send it to the Soviet Union through the Communist apparatus? Are you familiar with that testimony?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, I notice that in your file Mr. Lauchlin Currie, Washington, D. C., occupation: Administrative Assistant to the President, had been contacted by the investigating authorities in 1945, and he was listed among three people here. He is the first of

three people who commented favorably concerning your character and reputation. This is a paper taken from your file. It says on this paper:

The length of acquaintance with Mr. Lauchlin Currie and yourself was 6 years.

That was in 1945. Now, when did you first meet Lauchlin Currie?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you in fact use Lauchlin Currie as a reference?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, may I have one more question? In your opening testimony given at this session a few moments ago, about an hour ago, you, under oath, made the statement, which has been repeated here several times "I am a loyal citizen. I have never betrayed the interests of the United States. I am not and have never been a security risk." I will ask you again, as of this very moment, Mr. Silvermaster, are you a secret agent of the Communist Party engaged in active espionage and sabotage against the Government of the United States?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Morris.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next Government assignment after returning from BEW, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. With Farm Security Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. What?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Farm Security Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay with the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Throughout most of the war period.

Mr. MORRIS. What year, to be specific?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Until about '45, I believe. I am not clear on that.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you also with the War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Later on I transferred, not to War Assets—

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us about your assignment with War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Under the War Assets Administration I was Chief Economist for the War Assets Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you give us a brief description of your job as the Chief Economist for the War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The general duties was to analyze the various types of surplus properties to determine their marketability to the commercial field, to help in determining the level of prices at which they should be moved for a brief time under the division to participate in the analysis of the war plants that were to be sold to private industry.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you raise your voice a bit?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. To analyze the plants owned by the Government which were to be turned back to private industry, and to make recommendations to Congress on the disposition of those plants.

Mr. MORRIS. In that capacity did you have access to confidential Government information?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I had access to all the information that was within the War Assets Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. Was any of that classified?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't recall?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't believe any of it was classified.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you hold that position as the Chief Economist of War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. For several months. I don't recall now.

Mr. MORRIS. That was in the year 1946?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. '46, I believe. You see—may I explain?

Mr. MORRIS. By all means. I would like you to give us as full an explanation of all these job assignments as possible.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The War Assets Administration was formed by merging a number of surplus disposal agencies of the Government. The last stage before the formation of the War Assets Administration was the RFC, and the RFC brought together the Consumer Goods Division, which was under the Commerce Department, and the producers Goods Division, which was under RFC. I do not recall who had responsibility for plants, but all of these were merged into one agency known as the War Assets Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you retain that position?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the exact time. Under the War Assets Administration perhaps—

Mr. MORRIS. Was that your last Government employment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Until 1947?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. 1946, I believe.

Mr. MORRIS. What month in 1946; do you know?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make reference to the report that we introduced the other day during the testimony of Harold Glasser, and that was the report that was referred to by Vice President Nixon in his speech while he was then Congressman Nixon on the floor of the House of Representatives in 1950, in which he made reference to a November 1945 report. In that report I would like to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to this statement:

The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group originally run by Golos was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a major of the United States Army Air Forces, stationed at the Pentagon Building, who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building.

The purpose of referring to that is that this report was being circulated within the Government in 1945.

Senator JENNER. It may go in the record and become a part of the record.

(The document referred to appears in the testimony of Harold Glasser as exhibit 12 on pp. 71-73.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, did you ever take an oath of office in connection with your Government employment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to show you a copy of an oath taken from your file, which reads in this fashion:

I, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, pursuant to a discussion with W. G. Woodford, and having been duly sworn by him, depose and say of my own free will and accord as follows:

Because of the present hostilities between the United States and the Axis countries; because I have close relatives residing in the Axis countries or in territory dominated by them; and because of my present or proposed employment with the Government service, it is understandable that pressure might be exerted upon me to divulge certain information, possessed or procurable, which could be deemed of value by those countries and their allies.

At the present time I have no relatives living in Axis or Axis-controlled countries.

My wife did have relatives living in parts of Russia which may have been Axis dominated for a time. She has not heard from them since 1936 and does not know their whereabouts or whether they are living or dead at the present time. Neither my wife nor myself correspond with anyone living in Russia.

I realize that under the Espionage Act it is unlawful to obtain or permit to be obtained information affecting national defense, also unlawful to disclose information affecting national defense, and that any such violations of this act can be prosecuted in court. In the event that any pressure is brought upon me to divulge or to procure information in connection with the defense program of the United States, or of any other nature concerning the United States Government, I declare that I shall at once inform my immediate supervisor of such fact.

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June 1944.

W. G. WOODFORD, *Agent*.

Do you remember signing that affidavit?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Was any pressure at any time ever brought on you to divulge or secure information in connection with the defense program of the United States or any other nation concerning the United States Government?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I claim the privilege of refusing to answer this question under the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. And if that pressure were brought upon you, did you at any time immediately inform your supervisor of such fact?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. You never told anybody that anybody wanted any information from you, did you, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you acquainted with a man named Robert A. Brady?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you acquainted with a man named Robert Merri-man?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, right after the year 1945 and directing your attention to the prior question about the disclosures made by the now Vice President Nixon, I will ask you if it is not a fact that notwithstanding the disclosures made that you were dis-

loyal to the United States Government, you were actually advanced in rank and given a raise and promotion in Government?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't get—is that a question? What was the question? I don't get it.

Senator WELKER. In 1945 or shortly after that date, I will ask you if it is not a fact that you were given an advancement, a promotion, a higher grade and at a higher salary in the Government of the United States?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That is true.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator Welker, I would like to point out that, according to that memorandum, some of the documents that he had actually turned over, according to this memorandum, had been actually obtained by the intelligence authorities.

Now on how many occasions have you visited the White House, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As I recall, about two occasions.

Mr. MORRIS. What were the circumstances of your visit to the White House on those two occasions?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. General reception.

Mr. MORRIS. Who invited you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not recall who invited you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony that you have been at the White House on only two occasions and you cannot recall who invited you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. At the White House proper I do not recall.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was present when you were there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Literally hundreds and hundreds of people.

The CHAIRMAN. Literally hundreds and hundreds of people. Did you meet the President?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you meet the President's wife?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean you cannot recall whether you met the wife of the President of the United States?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's true.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that your testimony?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been in Government all these years and you do not remember anyone else being present at the time?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I do not recall. I think the time I was there—I don't remember whether the Vice President stood in the reception line or whether Mrs. Roosevelt stood in the reception line. I really don't remember.

Mr. MORRIS. And you cannot recall who invited you?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Senator WELKER. Was Alger Hiss there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You made a distinction there, the White House proper, Mr. Silvermaster. The old State Department Building served for a period of time as an extension of the White House. Are you acquainted with that fact?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. It was mentioned to me the other day at the executive session. I didn't know that the old State Department was known as the old White House.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever been in the old State Department Building?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I was.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom did you visit in that old State Department building?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I visited the office of—

Mr. MORRIS. I can't hear you. I wish you would speak up a bit, please.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I visited the office of Ambassador—it was a conference attended by representatives of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. MORRIS. What ambassador was that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. From Spain.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall. I don't remember.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom else did you visit in that building?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever visit Lauchlin Currie in that building?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know that Lauchlin Currie was one of the executive assistants to the President of the United States and, as such, had an office in the old State Department Building? Do you know that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. You have answered the question that you visited back and forth with Harry Dexter White and so forth. You knew Lauchlin Currie, did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The question wasn't phrased.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you knew Lauchlin Currie, did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you visit Lauchlin Currie in the old State Department Building, which was an extension of the White House?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Owen Lattimore in that building?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Owen Lattimore?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know another Executive Assistant to the President named David Niles?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever met with David Niles?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever attended meetings with David Niles?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Max Lowenthal?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever have conversations with Max Lowenthal?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named David Wahl?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever have any meetings with David Wahl?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, are any of those three individuals I just asked you about connected in any way with the Communist apparatus?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You know Mr. Edward U. Condon, do you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. In fact, you once asked Mr. Condon for technical assistance when you were working with the War Assets Administration, did you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I didn't ask him for technical assistance. We discussed the possibility of exchange of service between the Bureau of Standards and the War Assets Administration whereby the Bureau of Standards would inspect some of the war surplus materials to determine their contents and the War Assets Administration, in return, would provide the Bureau with machine tools that they needed and that War Assets might have in its possession. We discussed that possibility and nothing developed of it.

Mr. MORRIS. In that connection, Mr. Condon visited you at your home, did he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. On several occasions?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. On 2 or 3 occasions. I don't remember.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he ever go into your basement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. MORRIS. You won't tell us whether Mr. Condon ever went into the basement of your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Harry Dexter White arranged to get an assignment for you to Bretton Woods, did he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give us the circumstances of your being assigned to Bretton Woods by Harry Dexter White?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He had asked that I attend the conference in the capacity of a consultant.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you attend in that capacity?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I attended the conference. I was there for a day or two and left because of an attack of asthma, so, in effect, I did not attend the conference.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did, but then I left after a day or two because of a severe attack of asthma.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that Frank Coe was the Technical Secretary to the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Frank Coe?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, do we have a letter in the file bearing on the request of Mr. White that Mr. Silvermaster be assigned to the Bretton Woods conference?

Mr. MANDEL. We have a letter dated June 23, 1944, addressed to Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

EXHIBIT No. 46

DEAR MR. WHITE: This is in reference to your letter of June 16, 1944. We are agreeable to the detail of Dr. Gregory Silvermaster to the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference as one of the technical secretaries to the United States delegation.

It is our understanding that this detail will begin on July 1, lasting for 2 or 3 weeks, and that Dr. Silvermaster's transportation and other expenses will be paid from the Conference funds.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK HANCOCK,
Administrator.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may that go into the record.

Senator JENNER. That may go in the record and become part of it. (The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 46" and was read above in full by Mr. Mandel.)

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Harry Dexter White visit you at your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. He did.

Mr. MORRIS. On how many occasions?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Several.

Mr. MORRIS. Who were present on the occasions that Mr. White visited you at your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Harry Dexter White ever go into your basement?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have sworn testimony before our committee that Michael Greenberg, one of the assistants to Lauchlin Currie in the White House, was an organized Communist.

Did you ever visit Michael Greenberg?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Michael Greenberg?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever attend meetings with Michael Greenberg?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Michael Greenberg ever at your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. What were your duties at Bretton Woods?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall that I had any because I didn't participate in any activities. As I said, from the very beginning I had a terrific attack of asthma and I had to leave within a day or so.

Mr. MORRIS. You established the European-African Division of the Bureau of Economic Warfare?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did not establish it.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you aid in the establishment of it?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did aid in the establishment of it.

Mr. MORRIS. Was there a charge brought against you that you were lax in supporting security in that division?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Allan Rosenberg?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have any friend of yours who worked in the Office of the Secretary of War during the period 1942?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you confer with anyone in Secretary of War Patterson's office in connection with the clearance that was arranged with that office that was read into the record a while ago?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Had Frank Coe ever helped you in obtaining transfers from one Government job to another?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever been a consultant on agricultural questions for the White House?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever been at the home of Louise Branstetter?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you attend a meeting in the home of Louise Branstetter, together with Mr. Lee Pressman and Paul Robeson?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Silvermaster, did you ever know Barbara Hoffmeister?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Solomon Adler?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever met at any time Paul Robeson?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to put into the record at this time, just without any connotation of any kind, the employees that worked under Mr. Silvermaster while he was in a particular Government post.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have here a list of people who worked in the War Assets Administration under Mr. Silvermaster. It is a three-page list. I would like it to go in the record. It also contains their separation date and the Government agencies or other assignments that they had after they left this assignment with Mr. Silvermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. It may go in the record and become a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 47" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 47

Names of employees who worked under Dr. N. G. Silvermaster at War Assets Administration but who are no longer employed by War Assets Administration

Name	Separation date	Remarks
Addington, Harold E.	Aug. 29, 1947	Resigned; to accept other position.
Albaugh, Helen E.	Feb. 16, 1947	Labor Department, Wage and Hour.
Anderson, Paul H.	Jan. 28, 1947	Department of Commerce, Personnel Operations.
Atlas, Martin ¹	Nov. 2, 1945	Treasury Department, Tax Legislative.
Bauer, Joseph J.	Oct. 10, 1947	Resigned; private industry.
Bennett, William B.	Mar. 7, 1948	Munitions Board.
Bernstein, Louis.	Nov. 18, 1947	Reduced in force.
Bernstein, Thelvin.	Feb. 7, 1947	Resigned; maternity.
Blaine, Irving E. ²	Sept. 6, 1945	Resigned.
Brisker, Bernice S.	June 30, 1947	Reduced in force.
Bryan, Naomi H.	Mar. 28, 1948	Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade.
Butler, Albert.	May 21, 1946	National Housing Agency.
Cohen, Pauline S.	Dec. 22, 1946	Veterans' Administration.
Dabbs, Lucille T.	Feb. 2, 1947	Navy Department, Naval Research.
deLaski, Edgar G.	Aug. 13, 1947	War Department, Far East.
deHaas, Miriam.	Dec. 2, 1947	Civil Service Commission.
Dubuque, Joseph G.	Jan. 15, 1947	Federal Housing Administration.
Dunn, Helen E.	May 1, 1946	War Department, Far East.
Eden, Arthur.	Aug. 10, 1948	Economic Cooperation Administration.
Fishman, Leo.	Sept. 12, 1947	Resigned; to accept teaching position.
Frechtman, Julian.	July 31, 1947	Navy Department; Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Fullerton, Bradford N.	June 24, 1946	Civilian Production Administration.
Gang, Miriam ³	Sept. 5, 1947	Reduced in force.
Gillman, Joseph M.	Mar. 31, 1948	To apply for retirement annuity.
Gussman, Ruth ³	Nov. 30, 1947	Reduced in force.
Hendricks, Emmie.	Feb. 24, 1947	Resigned; to accept another position.
Hill, Theresa Ann.	May 15, 1947	Resigned; to care for child.
Hoch, Myron L.	Mar. 31, 1947	Resigned; private industry.
Homan, Paul T.	Aug. 6, 1946	Resigned, leaving city.
Kaufman, Jacob J.	Sept. 19, 1947	Resigned; to accept another position.
Kegan, Lawrence.	July 2, 1946	National Housing Agency, Office of the Administrator.
Kistin, Marcel S.	Jan. 15, 1947	Resigned; to resume education.
Korn, Alexander ³	June 30, 1948	Reduction in force.
Krixtein, Simon.	July 31, 1946	War Department, Berlin.
Lewins, Leon.	June 30, 1947	Reduced in force.
Lipton, Gladys R.	Dec. 14, 1947	Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.
McFarland, Althea.	Jan. 15, 1947	Reduced in force.
Mullenbach, Philip.	Oct. 30, 1947	Atomic Energy Commission.
November, Harold B.	June 30, 1947	Reduced in force.
Pettingill, Stuart A.	do.	Federal Communications Commission.
Pollin, Lila O.	do.	Reduced in force.
Quesenberry, Ruby L.	June 22, 1947	War Department, Chief of Transportation.
Rosenbaum, Arthur R.	April 30, 1948	Resigned while under investigation.
Royster, Percy H.	Mar. 27, 1948	Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade.
Rutledge, Edward.	Oct. 20, 1946	National Housing Agency.
Shere, Della M. Ebert.	Jan. 20, 1947	Reduced in force.
Silverman, Constance.	Dec. 1, 1946	Central Intelligence Group.

See footnote at end of table.

Names of employees who worked under Dr. N. G. Silvermaster at War Assets Administration but who are no longer employed by War Assets Administration—Continued

Name	Separation date	Remarks
Sleven, Morton.....	Dec. 29, 1946	Civil Aeronautics Board.
Snyder, Harold.....	Apr. 21, 1946	National Housing Agency.
Sterner, Armin H.....	Dec. 3, 1947	Navy Department, Office of Naval Research.
Stoner, Paul M.....	Apr. 9, 1946	National Housing Agency.
Sturm, Herman M. ⁴	Feb. 19, 1946	War Shipping Administration.
Tabor, Beulah B.....	July 2, 1946	Civilian Production Administration.
Talbert, Malvern C.....	July 6, 1948	Munitions Board.
Taubler, Gertrude E.....	Oct. 20, 1946	Veterans' Administration.
Thomas, Rose M.....	May 2, 1946	National Housing Agency.
Toneich, Gertrude A.....	June 21, 1946	Resigned; leaving city.
Walsh, Mary C.....	June 30, 1947	World Bank and Monetary Fund.
Waterston, Albert.....	June 30, 1946	Reimbursable from State Department.
Wexler, Hilda J.....	July 14, 1946	Civilian Production Administration.
Weisberger, Hugu E.....	Oct. 19, 1947	Department of Internal Revenue.
Wuchter, Juanita.....	Aug. 23, 1946	Resigned; Red Cross overseas.
Wynne, William H.....	May 31, 1948	Treasury Department, Office of International Trade.

¹ Treasury Procurement employee.

² Department of Commerce, Office of Surplus Property employee.

³ On furlough.

⁴ Reconstruction Finance Corporation, War Assets Corporation.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to ask you a few questions about some of these people. Did William B. Bennett work under you in the War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I believe so.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you aid in having him assigned to War Assets?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Possibly. I just don't remember.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Louis Bernstein, a subordinate of yours in the War Assets Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. The name I just don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You cannot testify whether or not you aided him in obtaining employment there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a women named Bernice Brisker, B-r-i-s-k-e-r?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did a man named Arthur Eden work under you there?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Leo Fishman?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes. There was a Leo Fishman.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you aid him in getting an appointment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes. He was in Farm Security.

Mr. MORRIS. How about Julian Frechtman, F-r-e-c-h-t-m-a-n? Did you ever aid in getting Julian Frechtman in that agency?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Myron L. Hoch? Did Myron L. Hoch work under you in War Assets?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Does the name of Jacob Kaufman—

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes. He was in the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. MORRIS. And you brought him with you to the War Assets. Did you know Lawrence Kegan, K-e-g-a-n.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Philip Mullenbach.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Harold B. November.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes; I recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first meet Harold November?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't remember. He was with the Farm Security.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know him in any capacity other than meeting him in his office?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't recall or you do not know?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. May all these go into the record?

The CHAIRMAN. They were made a part of the record.

Mr. MORRIS. Just as is.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. May I comment?

Mr. MORRIS. You may.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. There were mergers of several research agencies. Those mergers were going on all the time. I might have known these people and they might have been brought into the division without my even knowing them.

Mr. MORRIS. I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your answer was you did not recall these people.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have any assistants who went with you from one Government agency to another?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As far as I recall, several members of the staff in the Farm Security Administration went with me to the War Assets.

Mr. MORRIS. Who were they?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. As I recall, Mr. Kaufman was one of them and November possibly. I don't really know. No, I really don't remember whether he was in the War Assets or not.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you make any recommendations as to who should be assigned with you in these various transfers?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Charles S. Flato?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you ever a member of the United Federal Workers of America?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a woman named Margaret Ostrov November, the wife of Harold November, about whom we have just asked you a few questions?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I believe I met her.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you meet her?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Henry Beitscher, B-e-i-t-s-c-h-e-r, an official of the United Federal Workers?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't recall?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named David Ziskind?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is David Ziskind?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Lawyer.

Mr. MORRIS. In Washington? What was the occasion of your meeting him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall. I have known him rather vaguely.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Boris Skvirsky, S-k-v-i-r-s-k-y?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. He was an unofficial representative of the Soviet Union in this country, was he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. For what purpose did you meet him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. To thank him for helping my brother who was a friend of his to emigrate from Australia to this country.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that, roughly?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. 1926 or 1927. I really don't remember. He happened to be in San Francisco and I saw his name in the paper, found out where he stayed, and I just went—

Mr. MORRIS. How did he aid your brother in emigrating from Australia?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. My brother and he were friends in Australia.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that your brother Arkady?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right. That was around 1910, 1911, or 1912. In 1926 or 1927 my brother wanted to come to this country to immigrate. No; it wasn't that. I don't recall the circumstances, whether it was his wife who had difficulty in coming here or he had difficulty in coming in. And, so, either he wrote or asked me to write to Mr. Skvirsky or somebody else, and I wrote to Senator Borah asking for intercession on behalf of my brother's wife. I don't recall. Those were the circumstances.

Mr. MORRIS. During 1940 did you investigate for the Maritime Labor Board a mutiny aboard a ship?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't recall the incident?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No; I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not remember investigating a mutiny aboard a ship in 1940?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. No; I don't recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Lauchlin Currie ever visit at your home at 5515 30th Street NW., Washington?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Sam Kagel, K-a-g-e-l?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. That is Mr. Kagel of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I beg your pardon?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Kagel was with the War Manpower Commission, was he not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Atomboy Kheifitz, K-h-e-i-f-i-t-z? The first name is A-t-o-m-b-o-y.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I don't recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Paul Radin, R-a-d-i-n?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you recommend Paul Radin for a position to one Henry Alsberg in connection with the Federal Writers project?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Edwin Smith of the National Labor Relations Board?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mary Van Kleeck?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Mary Van Kleeck in San Francisco?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Haakon Chevalier?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was Haakon Chevalier at the University of California during the late 1930's?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet man named Joseph Fels Barnes?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Anna Falcoff?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. She was a former landlady of yours, was she not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was she considered by the Seattle Police Department to have been a Communist?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a person named Elton L. Guthrie of Seattle?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Sam Walters?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know his wife?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Richard Sasuly, S-a-s-u-l-y?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever employ him in the Farm Security Administration in Washington?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you recommend him for any other Government employment?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that he gave you as a reference on August 3, 1945, for the position of commercial specialist, Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you recommend him for a position in Germany directing major research and investigative work for the Treasury Department in the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Germany?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Is Mrs. Sasuly a friend of yours?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question.

Mr. MORRIS. Have they ever been in your home?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mr. Sasuly when you were with the California State Relief Administration?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer this question under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You know a man named C. B. Baldwin, do you not?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Mr. Baldwin?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. My superior.

Mr. MORRIS. Where?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Farm Security.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first meet him?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Soon after I came to Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you last see Mr. Baldwin?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I saw Mr. Baldwin a few months ago.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that in connection with the testimonial dinner in New York?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. That's right.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Palmer Weber?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer that question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you last see Palmer Weber?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Robert K. Lamb?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mary Dublin Keyserling?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Sol Leschinsky?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. And Henry Collins?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Herbert Schimmel?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer the question under the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Fritzie Manuel?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Catherine Bauer?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. I refuse to answer under the same privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may we hold a session this afternoon to put some of these documents in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. This afternoon?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we can do this: Suppose we prepare a list of documents and we can have them ready for introduction at the next session.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Senator WELKER. And you might have them for the counsel of Mr. Silvermaster because he won't be here. You can show them to his counsel. He can receive them in Mr. Silvermaster's absence.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you introduce these documents into the record of this hearing?

Mr. MANDEL. United States Civil Service Commission, Service Records Division, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1953.

Mr. MORRIS. May that go in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. It may go in the record and become a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 48" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 48

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SERVICE RECORD DIVISION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APRIL 15, 1953.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Notice to individuals—This record should be preserved—Additional copies of service histories cannot be furnished due to limited personnel in the Commission. This record may be presented to appointing officers for their inspection.

Name: Silvermaster, Nathan G.

Date of birth: 11-27-98.

Authority for original appointment (examination from which appointed or other authority—Executive order, law, or other exemption): Excepted—Executive Order of 4-30-35.

Effective date	Nature of action	Position, grade, salary, etc.
Aug. 15, 1935	Excepted appointment.....	Senior economist (Labor), P-4, \$3,800 per annum, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 1, 1935	Promotion.....	\$4,000 per annum.
Apr. 1, 1936	do	\$4,600 per annum.
Jan. 1, 1937	Transfer (Executive Order 7530).....	Labor economist, P-4, \$4,600 per annum, Agriculture, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.
Nov. 15, 1938	Discharge without prejudice (another position).	
Nov. 16, 1938	Probational appointment (senior social science analyst (employment and unemployment) 93.80).	Senior economist, P-4, \$4,600 per annum, Maritime Labor Board, Washington, D. C.
May 16, 1939	Promotion (Form 375, eligible).....	Principal economist, P-6, \$5,600 per annum.
June 30, 1940	Separation, transfer.....	
July 1, 1940	Excepted appointment (49 Stat. 115, 4-8-35).	Principal labor economist, P-6, \$5,600 per annum, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.
Jan. 1, 1942	Promotion.....	\$5,800 per annum.
Nov. 9, 1942	Promotion	Head labor economist, P-7, \$6,500 per annum.
Dec. 28, 1944	Separation, transfer.....	Labor economist, P-7, \$6,500 per annum.
Dec. 29, 1944	Appointment by transfer (WS. Reg. IX, sec. 2b).	Economist (Assistant Chief, planning technician), P-7, \$6,500 per annum, Treasury, Procurement Division, Office of Surplus Property, Washington, D. C.
Feb. 1, 1945	Promotion.....	Chief Planning Technician, P-8, \$8,000 per annum.
May 1, 1945	Transfer (Executive Order 9541).....	Commerce, Office of Surplus Property.
Nov. 5, 1945	Transfer (Executive Order 9643).....	Chief Planning Technician, P-8, \$8,750 per annum, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Office of Surplus Property.
Mar. 25, 1946	Transfer (Executive Order 9689).....	Chief Economist (Director), P-8, \$8,750 per annum, War Assets Administration, Economic and Market Research, Washington, D. C.
Nov. 30, 1946	Resignation (unwilling to accept demotion)	Economist, P-8, \$10,000 per annum

NOTE.—The above transcript of service history does not include salary changes, intra-agency transfers within an organizational unit not involving changes from one official headquarters or duty station to another, and promotions or demotions, since Federal agencies are not required to report such actions to the Commission.

A. M. DEEM,
Chief, Audit Section.

Mr. MANDEL. Application 8 for the position of principal social science analyst, economics social research of N. Gregory Silvermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. It may go in the record and be made a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 49" and is as follows:)

[illegible]

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2

The information given under Question 11 will not affect eligibility for examination but will be used by the Commission in expediting the holding of examinations.

11. Name each examination for which you have filed application with the Commission or any of its offices. (If none, write "None")

Give the date of each examination (in full, month and year)

Did you pass?

Industrial Economist, Office 1 & 2
Senior Industrial Economist

San Francisco
San Francisco

June, 1934
June, 1935

Yes
Cancelled

12. Are you now employed by the Federal Government?

Yes

13. Give in the blanks below a detailed statement of your education, including dates

(a) Examinations taken from 1911 to 1911 Undergraduate completed 8th grade

1911

High school, Shanghai, China.

(b) High school Course and location

1915

High school, Shanghai, China.

1915

High school, Shanghai, China.

1915

High school, Shanghai, China.

1915

High school, Shanghai, China.

Yes

(c) College or university (Give both graduate and undergraduate work)

1915

College of Commerce, Shanghai, China.

Yes

Name

Location

From To

Hours of attendance (Give month and year)

Major subject

Degree conferred

Date of degree

University of Washington

Seattle, Wash.

1918

1921

124

Philosophy

30 A.B.

1920

Stanford University

Palo Alto, Cal.

1927

20

Economics

10

Graduate student

1927

University of California

Berkeley, Cal.

1929

1930-31

20

6667

20

1931

Yes

University of California

Berkeley, Cal.

1931

1932

20

6667

20

1931

Yes

(d) If the measurement of examination calls for the completion of special courses, either in high school, college, or graduate work, specify here required courses which you have completed and indicate the credits received for each course

B-60. Furnish in the blanks below a complete, comprehensive statement, showing every employment you have had since you first began to work, including your present employment, and accounting for all periods of unemployment. If you were in the military or naval service during the past five years and were stationed at any one point for six months or longer, give location and dates to correspond for each period.

Place of employment	Dates of employment Month and year	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER <small>(Give street address and city and State. If same place and give same address at that time.)</small>	NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUPERVISOR <small>(Give street address and city and State.)</small>	Yearly salary or not earnings	NATURE OF YOUR DUTIES
Calif. Cal. Cal.	Aug. '26 Aug. '27 Aug. '27	St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Cal. St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Cal.	Brother Leo, Chancellor. Brother Leo, Chancellor.	12,000 13,000	Instructor in Economics Professor of Economics
Calif. Cal. Cal.	Aug. '28 Aug. '28 Aug. '28	University of Cal., Berkeley, Cal. University of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.	Prof. Wm. Cross, Economics Dept., University of Cal.	\$750	Teaching Fellow in Economics
Cal. Cal. Cal.	Jan. '29 Jan. '29 Jan. '29	California State Un- employment Commission, San Francisco, Cal. State Dept. of Labor Statistics, San Francisco, Cal. California State Re- search Administration, San Francisco, Cal.	Dr. Louis Bloch, Director of Sur- veys. Frank C. MacDonald, Labor Commissioner, State Bldg., S.F., Cal. Dr. Louis Bloch, Research & Statistics, SRA.	\$2,400 \$3,000 \$4,200	Associate Economist Acting Chief Statistician Social Economist
Cal. Cal. Cal.	May '29 May '29 May '29	California State Ad- ministration, San Francisco, Cal. California State Ad- ministration, San Francisco, Cal.	Frank McLaughlin, Administrator.	\$4,200	Director, Div. of Re- search & Surveys, also Administrative Asst.
Washington D.C. D.C. D.C.	Aug. '29 Aug. '29 Aug. '29	Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C. Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C.	Mr. Verrier C. Evans, Director, Labor Re- lations Division.	\$4,600	Senior Economist
Washington D.C. D.C. D.C.	Aug. '29 Aug. '29 Aug. '29	Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C. Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C.	Mr. Verrier C. Evans, Director, Labor Re- lations Division.	\$4,600	Senior Economist
Washington D.C. D.C. D.C.	Aug. '29 Aug. '29 Aug. '29	Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C. Department of Admini- stration, Washington D.C.	Mr. Verrier C. Evans, Director, Labor Re- lations Division.	\$4,600	Senior Economist

IF MORE SPACE IS REQUIRED, CONTINUE YOUR ENTRIES ON A SEPARATE SHEET ATTACHED HERE.

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3

15(a). Give below a description of the experience which you have obtained under Question 15(c), paying particular attention to any experience, which, in your opinion, qualifies you for the examination for which this application is filed.
 Begin your description of experience in each separate position on a new line, numbering each description to correspond with the number of the position in which the position is listed under Question 15(a).
 Before proceeding with it or over, consult the requirements of the examination for which you are applying and study carefully the minimum requirements for eligibility with respect to experience, if any are prescribed.

(1) Instructor in Economics; taught following courses: Principles of Economics; Economic Theory; History of Labor Movement; Labor Economics; Business Organization and Administration.

(2) Professor of Economics. Taught: History of Economic Thought; Economic Theory; Labor Economics; Labor Movement; Industrial Organization and Administration; Seminar in Industrial Management.

In 1927 I was requested by the college administration to reorganize St. Mary's College School of Commerce and to develop a stronger Department of Economics in the Liberal Arts School so that students taking an A.B. degree with a major in Economics or a B.S. degree in Commerce could get full graduate standing at the University of California and Stanford. I was given the authority to revise the curriculum and to select additional personnel. From 1927 to the time I left St. Mary's College I was the actual, if not the nominal, head of the Economics Department. I left St. Mary's College to complete Ph.D. work at the University of California. Eight years of college teaching in Economics gave me a very broad understanding of practically every phase of economic life and economic problems.

(3) Teaching Fellow in Principles of Economics. Conducted two classes in Principles.

(7) planned, supervised, and directed the activities of the statistical branch; (8) planned and supervised all research and report work carried on by the division; (9) supervised and helped collect, analyze, compile and summarize the information, and special statistical reports requested by the State; (10) special studies and surveys; (11) he included a number of studies and surveys that were conducted under administrative purposes, and also studies of a more general nature. In addition, he studied and surveys intended for the Administration, the Division of Research, and surveys conducted the research activities of all divisions. Thus, for example, the research materials by the Division of Corporations and self-diplomacy center technical advice and general supervision of the Director of the Division of Corporations. The reporting forms from the field used by other divisions were developed by the Director of Research and Surveys under my supervision. This Division has acted as a clearing house for all research projects in California carried out over the past several years. The state-wide research, survey, and statistical projects are under my general supervision; likewise aiding in planning each project, preparing detailed instructions, and giving other technical assistance.

The following by duties of Director of the Division I also act as administrative director of administration and organization.

[illegible]

the Director of the Labor Relations Division is probably being collected for the Reconstruction Administration. I am often called upon to be put into the position of adjusting labor difficulties on projects. Under the past general direction of the Director of the Labor Relations Division I am given very wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the labor policies of the Administration and in resolving labor difficulties in the field. My experience in labor relations before the last two years has been very wide. I have visited practically all various parts of the country, have dealt with organized labor in the West, East, South, and North, and have carried on negotiations for a moderate adjustment and settlement with many State and Federal Administrations.

(c) Reconstructed Administration loaned my services to the Civil War Reliefs Administration for a six-month period to help analyze relief needs for 1936-1937. I was called upon to analyze the trends of business recovery with a view of determining the extent to which business recovery would reabsorb the unemployed. This analysis called for broad knowledge of economics, of unemployment relief, and a thorough mastery of research techniques.

20. Give the names and home and business addresses of the persons, NOT relatives, nor employees, nor supervisors, who have knowledge of your character, reputation, and ability. College students or recent graduates may give the names of professors or their aides who are familiar with their qualifications.


Full name	Home address (street, number, city, and State)	Business address (street, number, city, and State)	Position or occupation
Mr. Louis Bloch		Social Security Board, Chief, Mathematician, Washington, D. C.	Chief, Mathematician, Employment Bureau.
Dr. Robert Brady		University of California, Professor	
Dr. Lowry Nelson		Econ. Dept., Berkeley, Cal. of Economics	
Dr. Henry W. Stuart		Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.	Director
Dr. David Saposs		Stanford University, Professor of Philosophy	Philosophy Department, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

21. Have you any objection to the Commissioner making inquiry regarding your character, qualifications, etc., of your price of employment?

No

22. Do you need and transcribe readily—

(a) Scientific French ()
 (b) Latin ()
 (c) German ()
 (d) Russian ()
 (e) Italian ()
 (f) Spanish ()
 (g) Portuguese ()
 (h) Greek ()
 (i) Hebrew ()
 (j) Arabic ()
 (k) Persian ()
 (l) Chinese ()
 (m) Japanese ()
 (n) Hindustani ()
 (o) Malay ()
 (p) Tagalog ()
 (q) Filipino ()
 (r) Vietnamese ()
 (s) Burmese ()
 (t) Siamese ()
 (u) Cambodian ()
 (v) Laotian ()
 (w) Thai ()
 (x) Khmer ()
 (y) Vietnamese ()
 (z) Chinese ()
 (aa) Japanese ()
 (ab) Hindustani ()
 (ac) Malay ()
 (ad) Tagalog ()
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 (af) Vietnamese ()
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 (ah) Siamese ()
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 (am) Vietnamese ()
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 (aw) Cambodian ()
 (ax) Laotian ()
 (ay) Thai ()
 (az) Khmer ()
 (ba) Vietnamese ()
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 (be) Malay ()
 (bf) Tagalog ()
 (bg) Filipino ()
 (bh) Vietnamese ()
 (bi) Burmese ()
 (bj) Siamese ()
 (bk) Cambodian ()
 (bl) Laotian ()
 (bm) Thai ()
 (bn) Khmer ()
 (bo) Vietnamese ()
 (bp) Chinese ()
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 (br) Hindustani ()
 (bs) Malay ()
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 (bv) Vietnamese ()
 (bw) Burmese ()
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 (by) Cambodian ()
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 (ca) Thai ()
 (cb) Khmer ()
 (cc) Vietnamese ()
 (cd) Chinese ()
 (ce) Japanese ()
 (cf) Hindustani ()
 (cg) Malay ()
 (ch) Tagalog ()
 (ci) Filipino ()
 (cj) Vietnamese ()
 (ck) Burmese ()
 (cl) Siamese ()
 (cm) Cambodian ()
 (cn) Laotian ()
 (co) Thai ()
 (cp) Khmer ()
 (cq) Vietnamese ()
 (cr) Chinese ()
 (cs) Japanese ()
 (ct) Hindustani ()
 (cu) Malay ()
 (cv) Tagalog ()
 (cw) Filipino ()
 (cx) Vietnamese ()
 (cy) Burmese ()
 (cz) Siamese ()
 (da) Cambodian ()
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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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(continued)

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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20. The above points in each paragraph were first established here and have since been established in the following cases:

(1) On the nature, extent, and relationship of the problem. It was first shown that the problem was not a new one, but had been known for many years, and that it was not a new one, but had been known for many years.

For a complete list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the various societies, see the list of names of the members of the various societies, which is given in the appendix to this report.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-itx}}{1 + itx} dt = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

26. 28 July 1991 in mountainous region, ca. 40° N, 120° E, Pacific, a large kelp forest.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. *Introduction*
 2. *Background*
 3. *Methods*
 4. *Results*
 5. *Discussion*
 6. *Conclusion*
 7. *References*
 8. *Appendix*
 9. *Supplementary Materials*
 10. *Tables*
 11. *Figures*
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Mr. MANDEL. Temporary appointment, transfer, reinstatement or promotion, record No. 455706, dated June 14, 1939.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster, would you like to see your signature as it appears on these documents and affirmed is your signature? Is that your signature, Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will you receive in the record all the other form 57s that appear in the file?

The CHAIRMAN. They may go in the record and become a part of the record.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibit Nos. 50-53" and filed for the record.)

(Exhibits Nos. 50, 52 and 53 are on file with the committee. Portions of Exhibit No. 51 follow:)

EXHIBIT No. 51

Form 57 application dated May 4, 1954.

Question No. 17: Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? Answer: No.

Question No. 35: References:

| Full name | Address | Business or occupation |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| L. Bloch..... | U. S. Manpower Commission, San Francisco.. | Economist. |
| Dewey Anderson..... | UNRRA, Washington, D. C..... | Economist. |
| R. W. Hudgens..... | FSA, USDA, Washington, D. C..... | Associate Administrator. |
| Ray C. Smith..... | BAE, USDA, Washington, D. C..... | Economist, BAE Coordinator. |
| Lauchlin Currie..... | FEA, Washington, D. C..... | Deputy Administrator. |

Question No. 37: Experience:

Present position:

Exact title of your position: Head Labor Economist, Director, Labor Div.

Salary: Starting \$5,600.

Final \$6,500.

Duties and responsibilities: Development of programs and policies in labor relations; research and studies in farm labor and farm labor programs.

Place: Washington, D. C., from June 1940 to May 1944.

Name of employer: Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.

Number and Class of Employees you supervised: 35, about $\frac{2}{3}$ professional.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Mr. R. W. Hudgens, Associate Administrator, FSA.

Place: Washington, D. C., from Nov. 1938 to June 1940.

Name of employer: U. S. Maritime Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

Exact title of your position: Chief Economist.

Salary: Starting: \$4,600.

Final: \$5,600.

Duties and responsibilities: In charge of research staff; preparation of report to Congress on development of policies to assure stable labor relations in maritime industry.

Number and class of employees you supervised: About 15, mostly professional.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Dr. L. Bloch and R. Bruere, Chairman.

Reason for leaving: Completion of Report to Congress—transfer.

Place: Washington, D. C., from August 1935 to Nov. 1938.

Duties and responsibilities: Liaison officer with Construction Division on labor relations matters. Cost analysis studies.

Name of employer: Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Dr. Mercer G. Evans.

Reason for Leaving: Transfer.

Exact title of your position: Director, Division of Research and Surveys.

Salary: Starting \$4,200.

Duties and responsibilities: Economic and social research; development of policies.

Place: San Francisco, Calif., from May 1934 to Aug. 1935.

Name of employer: California State Relief Administration, San Francisco Calif.

Number and class of employees you supervised: 20.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Frank McLaughlin, Administrator.

Reason for leaving: Transfer.

Exact title of your position: Economist.

Salary: Starting \$3,000.

Duties and responsibilities: Studies in employment and unemployment trends.

Place: San Francisco, Calif., from March 1934 to May 1934.

Name of employer: California State Relief Administration, San Francisco, Calif.

Kind of business or organization: Research and Statistics.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Dr. L. Bloch, Director, Division of Research and Statistics.

Reason for leaving: Promotion.

(On a sheet attached to the Experience sheet the following appeared:)

Experience (Cont'd):

1933-1934: Acting Chief Statistician for the California State Department of Labor, under Labor Commissioner Frank McDonald. \$3,000.

1931-1932: Economist for the California State Unemployment Commission, under L. Bloch, Secretary and Director of Research. \$2,400.

1931-1932: Teaching fellow, University of California, Department of Economics, under Prof. Ira B. Cross. \$700.

1924-1931. Instructor and Prof. of Economics at St. Mary's College, California, under Brother Vautasian, Head of the Economics Department and Chancellors Brother Gregory and Brother Leo. \$3,000.

1922-1923: Teacher at Piedmont Hills Academy, Piedmont, California, under Mr. Nesbitt, Director. \$1,500.

1921-1922: Odd jobs in building construction, canneries, farms and factories, San Francisco, Oakland, Moersville, Woodland, etc., California.

1918-1921: Undergraduate and graduate student, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, also odd jobs in shipyards and building construction.

1917: Undergraduate student, University of California.

1915-1916: Delivery boy and clerk for B. Mirisky, Wholesale Tobacco Company, San Francisco, California.

1915: Came to the United States (San Francisco) as emigrant and student.

(The following documents marked "Exhibit 54-74" were ordered into the record at a subsequent hearing by the chairman at this point.)

EXHIBIT No. 54

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION,
LABOR RELATIONS DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1935.

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
*Emergency Relief Administration,
San Francisco, Calif.:*

On recommendation Paul Taylor, Sam Kagel and others we offer you position here in Washington on staff of Labor Relations Division Stop Salary \$4,000 per annum appointment to date from August first Stop You would be assigned to Management Division of Resettlement to represent us in all matters affecting labor in that Division Stop For immediate future work would be primarily one of long time planning on development of resettlement program as it affects labor.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
Director, Labor Relations.

EXHIBIT No. 55

Form 2201--(April 1935)
U. S. Civil Service Commission

MAY 15 1938

| CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Service | Grade | Class |
| P | G | |

SERVICE RATING FORM

(Read instructions on back of this form)

Check one:

Supervisory ☐Non-supervisory ☒Name H. G. SilvermasterDepartment of Agriculture

Farm Security Administration Labor Relations Division

(Signature)

On the basis of the
work record of the
employee during the
period covered by this
rating.

- Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
- Mark non-supervisory employees on all elements except those in italics.
- Mark supervisory employees on all elements.

To know below rate employee:

- 1 or 2 Excellent
3 or 4 Very Good
5 or 6 Good
7 or 8 Fair
9 or 10 Unsatisfactory

I. QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE

- ☒ (a) Thoroughness; accuracy of results.
☒ (b) General dependability; accuracy of results.
☒ (c) Technical skill with which the important procedures or instruments are employed in performing his duties.
☒ (d) Original contributions to method or knowledge.
☐ (e) Effectiveness in getting good work done by his units.

Rating
(Circle)

3

II. PRODUCTIVENESS

- ☒ (a) Amount of work accomplished.
☒ (b) Application of energy, interest, and technical resources to duties; industry.
☒ (c) Effectiveness in planning so as to utilize time to best advantage.
☒ (d) Completing assignments; making progress on assigned projects.
☒ (e) Composing adequate reports or other required writings.
☐ (f) Effectiveness in securing adequate output from his unit.

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III. QUALIFICATIONS SHOWN ON JOB

- ☒ (a) Knowledge of particular field of work and of the fundamentals on which it is based.
☒ (b) Analytical ability; constructive reasoning in the field of specialization.
☒ (c) Scientific or professional attitude; fairness, freedom from bias.
☒ (d) Independent, sound, proportion, common sense.
☒ (e) Initiative, resourcefulness; ability to grow.
☒ (f) Cooperativeness; ability to work with and for others.
☐ (g) Effectiveness in developing and training employees.

3

Rated by Mr. E. J. Brown (Date) 5/1/38Reviewed by G. J. Brown (Date) 5/1/38Sum of ratings 9Report to employee Yes

On the whole, do you consider the department and attitude of this employee toward his work to be satisfactory?

(Answer "Yes," "No," or "Fairly so.")

| Scale of Ratings | Report to Employee | Signatures |
|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 - 7 | Excellent | Promote within grade if below top salary. |
| 8 - 10 | Very Good | Promote within grade if below top salary. |
| 11 - 13 | Good | No salary change if receiving middle salary or above if below middle; promote not beyond middle salary. |
| 14 - 16 | Fair | Reduce one step if above middle salary. |
| 17 - 19 | Unsatisfactory | Discontinue present position. |

12-5017

EXHIBIT No. 56

Standard Form No. 27
Approved by the President, March 25, 1938

REPORT ON PROBATIONARY APPOINTEE

This report to be made at expiration of fifth month of service. In cases where the probationary period exceeds one year, this report is to be made at the expiration of the tenth month of service.

If conduct has been unsatisfactory, recommendation for discontinuance under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 1 of Civil Service Rule VII should be forwarded immediately to the Department. A full statement of reasons should be set forth under "Remarks."

Maritime Labor Board

(Department)

Washington, D.C., April 27, 1939

(Name of office)

(Place and date)

To: Mr. Robert W. Brasure, Chairman
(Chief of department or establishment)

The probationary period of the person named below expires at the close of business on

May 16th 1939.

The conduct and capacity of this employee have been satisfactory during the probationary period, and she (he) is considered qualified for absolute appointment.

Name H. Gregory Silvermaster

Position Sr. Economist P-5

Salary \$4500 ps

Appropriation T1B/90100.001 Sal. & Exp., MLE, 1939

Station Washington, D.C.

Date of entrance on duty November 16, 1938

Remarks:

Mr. Silvermaster has demonstrated exceptional ability and training for the work he has undertaken for this Board. Robert W. Brasure
(Signature of recommending official)

Submitted:

Paul F. Schenck, Jr. Admin. Asst.
(Name of reviewer or official)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-528

Form 9042
January 1963UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CLASSIFICATION SHEET

CSC No.

Bureau No.

Code

| CHECK TO INDICATE
WHETHER SPACE IS FOR-- | | GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR ITEM CHECKED | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| New position..... | | (Temporary or permanent) | |
| Pay change..... | | (Name and C.S.C. number on sheet of position into which raised) | |
| Identical additional position..... | | (Name and C.S.C. number on sheet of position with which identical) | |
| Material modification of duties..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Increased responsibility
(Mention nature of modification) | |
| Other change..... | | (Explain reason for submission of sheet) | |

| CLASSIFICATION | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|----------|
| Recommended by Bureau | Allocation by head of Department | Allocation by Civil Service Commission | Grade | Class | Initials |
| | | P | 6 | | |
| <i>P. 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</i> | | | 47010 | | |
| Action No. | | | MAY 31 1939 | | |
| Date | | | | | |

1. Name Silvermaster, N. Gregory (Surnames) (Given name) (Initial) 2. C.S.C. number of last sheet P 5-2 for this employee
3. Employee's present basic annual salary rate.....
4. Allowances (deduction for Q.S.L., etc.)..... (Character and value)

5. Department Maritime Labor Board 6. Purpose
7. Division
8. Section or unit
9. Title of position Principal Economist
(General departmental or organizational title)

10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position: (Describe, as objectively and concretely as possible, the duties and responsibilities of the position in question, following this order: (1) Kind and extent of supervision or direction under which the work is performed; (2) the major, regular, periodic, or more important tasks, indicating proportion of time; (3) the tasks of lesser frequency or importance, indicating proportion of time; (4) any supervisory responsibility, showing the number of employees in each grade supervised; and (5) any other facts or figures bearing upon the characteristics of the position from the standpoint of difficulty, complexity, responsibility, independence of action or decision, or any other allocation factor.)

Under general direction of the Board to plan and have complete charge of all economic and research work and investigations; to make recommendations to the Board on the plan for the establishment of a permanent Federal policy for the amicable adjustment of all disputes between maritime employers and employees and for the stabilization of maritime labor relations to be submitted to Congress on or before March 1, 1940 and to draft the actual plan in conformance with Board policy.

10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position (continued):

11. (a) For what purpose is any part of the work described above reviewed within the same organizational subdivision or unit?

For conformance with general instructions

(b) Give the usual organizational title of the reviewer or reviewers.

Chairman

Dr. Laelis Bloch

12. Give name and usual organizational title of employee's immediate supervisor

Member of the Board

13. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee; or, if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

Indicate by an "X" the highest grade or year.

Elementary school: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☒

High school: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒

College: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ Name Univ. of Washington, A.B., 1920

Technical or post graduate: Kind and extent Univ. of California, Ph. D., 1932

EXPERIENCE AND OTHER SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Director, Division of Research & Surveys, 1½ yrs.; California State Relief Administration; Social Economist, Cal. St. Rel. Adm'n., ½ yr; Statistician, Dept. of Labor, State of California, 8 mos; Economist, Cal. State Unemployment Commission, 1 yr; Professor of Economics, St. Mary's College, Calif., 8 yrs; Senior Labor Economist, Farm Security Administration, 3½ years. Appt'd. Maritime Labor board as Sr. Economist 11-16-38.

14. Date when employee entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities described above May 15, 1939

Robert W. Brown
(Signature of preparing officer)

Date May 15, 1939

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-7003

Robert W. Brown
(Signature of reviewing officer)

W.B. Brown

RECEIVED

Form 2081
January 1944

FEB 19 1940 *

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CLASSIFICATION SHEET

P 6

C.S.C. No.

Revised No.

PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS

Give following information for item checked

| CLASSIFICATION | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Recommended by Bureau | Series | Grade | Class | Job |
| Allocated by head of Department | P | 6 | | 1825 |
| Allocation by Civil Service Commission | P | 6 | | 180 C |
| Job No. 50998 | | | | |
| Date MAP 28 1940 | | | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| How position | (Temporary or permanent) |
| Pay change | (Name and C.S.C. number on sheet of position into which moved) |
| Essential additional position | (Name and C.S.C. number on sheet of position with which identical) |
| Material modification of duties | (Material nature of modification) |
| Other change | X Supplemental reassignment work
(Explain reason for material change of sheet) |

1. Name **Silvermaster, M. Gregory**
(Surname) (Given name) (Initial)

2. C.S.C. number of last sheet for this employee **Prob 26**

3. Employee's present basic annual salary rate

4. Allowances (deduction for Q.S.L., etc.)

(Character and value)

5. Department **Maritime Labor Board**

6. Bureau

7. Division..... 8. Section or unit.....
9. Title of position Principal Economist
(Usual departmental or organizational title)
10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position: (Describe, as objectively and concretely as possible, the duties and responsibilities of the position in question, following this order: (1) Kind and extent of supervision or direction under which the work is performed; (2) the major, regular, periodic, or more important tasks, indicating proportion of time; (3) the tasks of lesser frequency or importance, indicating proportion of time; (4) any supervisory responsibility, showing the number of employees in each grade supervised; and (5) any other facts or figures bearing upon the character of the position from the standpoint of difficulty, complexity, responsibility, independence of action or decision, or any other allocation factor.)
- Under general direction of the Board to plan and have complete charge of all economic and research work and investigations undertaken by the Maritime Labor Board; to make investigations and prepare reports on labor relations in the maritime industry and related industries, supplemental to the report to Congress; to supervise and direct the work of other economists; and to perform other duties as assigned by the Board.

10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position (continued):

11. (a) For what purpose is any part of the work described above reviewed within the same organizational subdivision or unit?

For conformance with general instructions.

(b) Give the usual organizational title of the reviewer or reviewers.

Chairman

12. Give name and usual organizational title of employee's immediate supervisor Dr. Louis Bloch

Member of the Board

13. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee; or, if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

Indicate by an "X" the highest grade or year.

Elementary school:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

High school:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

College:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

 Name

Technical or post graduate: Kind and extent.....

EXPERIENCE AND OTHER SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

14. Date when employee entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities described above March 1, 1940

Robert H. Brown
(Signature of preparing officer)

Date February 16, 1940

Samuel J. Brown
(Signature of reviewing officer)

EXHIBIT No. 59

Form 3391—(April 1935)
U. S. CIV. SERVICE COMMISSION

| CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Series | Grade | Class |
| P | 6 | Prin. Labor Econ. |

SERVICE RATING FORM

(Read instructions on back of this form)

Check one:

Supervisory ☐Non-supervisory ☒Name H. Gregory WilvasterDepartment AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Labor

Staff

(Division)

(Division)

(Division)

(Subsection)

Do not leave blank
Mark employees
if they lack
the following
- If weak points
- If strong points

- Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
- Mark non-supervisory employees on all elements except those in *Section*.
- Mark supervisory employees on all elements.

In boxes below rate employee:
1 or 2 = Excellent
3 or 4 = Very Good
5 or 6 = Good
7 or 8 = Fair
9 or 10 = Unsatisfactory

I. QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE

- Thoroughness; adequacy of results.
- General dependability; accuracy of results.
- Technical skill with which the important procedures or instruments are employed in performing his duties.
- Original contributions to method or knowledge.
- Effectiveness in getting good work done by his unit.

Rating
Office

2

Supervisory
Office

2

II. PRODUCTIVENESS

- Amount of work accomplished.
- Application of energy, interest, and technical resources to duties; industry.
- Effectiveness in planning so as to utilize time to best advantage.
- Completing assignments; making progress on assigned projects.
- Composing adequate reports or other required writings.
- Effectiveness in securing adequate output from his unit.

4

2

III. QUALIFICATIONS SHOWN ON JOB

- Knowledge of particular field of work and of the fundamentals on which it is based.
- Analytical ability; constructive reasoning in the field of specialization.
- Scientific or professional attitude; fairness, freedom from bias.
- Judgment, sense of proportion, common sense.
- Initiative, resourcefulness; ability to grow.
- Cooperativeness; ability to work with and for others.
- Effectiveness in developing and training employees.

2

1

Sum of ratings . . . 6

5

Rated by Henry Threlkeld 4/22/41

Report to employee

Enclosed by W. A. Kachin 4/22/41

On the whole, do you consider the department and attitude of this employee toward his work to be satisfactory?

(Answer "Yes", "No", or "Partly so")

Sum of Ratings . . . 6

Report to Employee

1 - 7 Excellent

8 - 10 Very Good

11 - 15 Good

16 - 20 Fair

21 - 25 Unsatisfactory

Promote within grade if below top salary.

Promote within grade if below top salary.

No salary change if receiving within salary or above it.

No salary change if receiving within salary or above it.

Reduce into step if above middle salary.

Move from present position.

20-427

EXHIBIT No. 60

Standard Form No. 51
Rev. Jan. 5, 1943
G. S. C. Dept. Ch. No. 203

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR (☒) INTERIM ()
PROBATIONARY—1ST () 2ND ()

Classification Symbols
P (Service) G (Grade) C (Class)

As of MAR 31 1942 based on performance during period from 4/1/41 to MAR 31 1942

N. Gregory Silvermaster Principal Economist
(Name of employee) (Title of position) (Bureau)

Labor Relations Staff
(Division) (Section)

| ON LINES BELOW
MARK EMPLOYEE | 1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
a. Do not rate on elements in italics except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in italics or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual. | CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
All others <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> If adequate | (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (21) Effectiveness in planning broad prog. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> If weak | (2) Mechanical skill. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (22) Effectiveness in adapting the work broader or selected situations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> If outstanding | (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (23) Effectiveness in devising procedures. |
| | (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work). | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (24) Effectiveness in laying out work and selecting and standardizing performance for high value. |
| | (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (25) Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates. |
| | (6) Attention to pertinent detail. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (26) Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work. |
| | (7) Accuracy of operations. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (27) Effectiveness in promoting high working morale. |
| | (8) Accuracy of final results. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (28) Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs. |
| | (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (29) Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines. |
| | (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (30) Ability to make decisions. |
| | (11) Industry. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (31) Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act. |
| | (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments. | |
| | (13) Amount of acceptable work produced (Is mark based on production records? <u>No</u>)
(Yes or no) | |
| | (14) Ability to organize his work. | |
| | (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others. | |
| | (16) Cooperativeness. | |
| | (17) Initiative. | |
| | (18) Resourcefulness. | |
| | (19) Dependability. | |
| | (20) Physical fitness for the work. | |

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

(A) _____
(B) _____
(C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

| | Additive rating | Numerical rating | Rating official |
|---|---|------------------|-----------------|
| All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus. | Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <u>E</u> |
| A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus. | Very good _____ | 3 or 5 | |
| All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements over-compensated by plus marks on underlined elements. | Good _____ | 4, 5, or 6 | <u>E</u> |
| A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks. | Fair _____ | 7 or 8 | |
| A majority of underlined elements marked minus. | Unsatisfactory _____ | 9 | <u>5800</u> |

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (See back of form)
(Yes or no)

Rated by George T. Mead Ann Aden 4-28-42
(Signature of rating official) (Title) (Date)

Reviewed by Ch. Board Aden 5/20/42
(Signature of reviewing official) (Title) (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee Aden Report to employee Aden
(Date) (Additive rating) (Numerical rating)

EXHIBIT No. 61

REQUEST FOR {
TRANSFER
REINSTATEMENT
CHANGE IN STATUS

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1942.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the civil-service rules, authority is requested for the (☒) transfer (☐) reinstatement (☐) change in status of N. Gregory Silvermaster.

November 27, 1898
(Date of birth)

Washington, D. C.
(Address)

FORMER CLASSIFIED STATUS

(In reinstatement cases)

PRESENT STATUS

(In transfer or change-in-status cases)

Department of Agriculture
(Department)

Farm Security Administration
(Bureau or office)

Director, Labor Division
\$5,800 per annum
(Position, grade, and salary)

Washington, D. C.
(City in which formerly employed)

(Date and manner of separation)
(In reinstatement cases)

STATUS TO BE AUTHORIZED

Board of Economic Warfare
(Department)

European and African Division
(Bureau or office)

Head Economic Analyst
P-7, \$6,500 per annum
(Position, grade, and salary)

Washington, D. C.
(City in which to be employed)

(Members of family in civil service—in
reinstatement cases)
(State names, degree of relationship, and
where employed. If more than one mem-
ber of family is in the service, Form 1769
will be required)

MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE RECORD

(In reinstatement cases only)

See attached sheet for statement of duties. Form 375 attached.

(Signature) JOHN M. SIMMONS,
(Official title) *Personnel Officer.*

EXHIBIT No. 62

Form 3876
Mar. 1942

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER

Authority is hereby granted for the transfer of N. Gregory Silvermaster under Regulation IX, Section 3.

Your request of March 11, 1942.

Personnel Section, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Subject to the following conditions:
Subject to investigation

FROM:

File: M-53984 (IPS 1-2733) ES:jcs
Date: March 27, 1942
Dept.: Department of Agriculture
Locality: Washington, D. C.

Activity: Farm Security Administration
Pr. Class: No. 5
Position: Director, Labor Division
Gr. & Sal.: \$5,800 per annum

To:

Dept.: Board of Economic Warfare
Locality: Washington, D. C.
Activity: European and African Division
Pr. Class: No. 2
Position: Head Economic Analyst
Gr. & Sal.: P-7 \$6,500 per annum

J. S. HATHCOCK,
Examiner-in-charge Economics & Statistics.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Director of Personnel.)

EXHIBIT No. 63

SEPTEMBER 21, 1942.

To: Mr. William C. Laxton, Chief, Division of Classification, Office of Personnel.
From: J. O. Walker, Acting Administrator.

The war economy, as you know, throws an increasing stress upon agricultural labor. Many plans are under discussion for the meeting, so far as with great effort may be possible, the varied and pressing requirements of the farmers. Many agencies of Government are at work on this problem. Within the Department of Agriculture, they include the Agriculture War Boards, Office of Agricultural War Relations, and perhaps primarily the Farm Security Administration. Outside the Department, the problem is of much concern to the War Manpower Commission, the Munitions Supply Services of the War Department, and the United States Employment Service.

Insofar as the lines of interagency cooperation have been clarified, the division of duties which emerges is as follows:

The United States Employment Service, through its Farm Placement Service, will be responsible for determining the need for agricultural workers possessing particular skills at particular points and times, and in stated numbers. The Farm Security Administration will be responsible for such action programs as may be required in the transportation, at full or partial Government expense, of domestic or imported labor to centers where laborers will be within reach of growers. Local agencies of the Department, in particular the Agriculture War Boards, will assist in determining standards of wages and conditions. Where shelter is required, it will be the responsibility of the Farm Security Administration to inspect it and require or provide the necessary improvements. The Office of the Secretary directs an interagency arrangement under which wage boards find prevailing rates of pay.

Under agreement with the Government of the Republic of Mexico, this Government has undertaken to handle and safeguard the importation of such numbers of Mexican agricultural workers as may be found by the United States Employment Service to be necessary, and the actual handling has been mainly the responsibility of the Farm Security Administration. Simultaneously, the President and the Secretary have authorized a program of transportation of domestic farm labor under similar protective standards.

Farm Security's part in this effort has already strained greatly the Labor Division, both in its field and Washington offices, and authority has been given for the employment of 5 or 6 additional labor specialists in the Washington office. What is called spot research has to be undertaken on a considerable scale in order to enable the putting into effect fairly protective standards and in order to prevent errors in moving of labor crews in numbers and at times not accurately meeting needs for farm labor.

The actual administration of the movement of farm laborers is not in the hands of the Labor Division but is in the hands of officials in the direct administrative line, such as in the case of Mexican labor, the Regional Director in San Francisco who services that program as Special Assistant to the Administrator, and in the case of domestic labor, the several regional directors through the migratory labor and camp officials of the Management Divisions under the regional directors. The field and office inquiry and planning for these programs is, however, done by the labor specialists in the field and is centralized in the staff of the Labor Division in Washington. So little attention has been given in previous decades to provision of agricultural labor as an organized program that much pioneer work remains to be done. The Labor Division of the Farm Security Administration has been closely engaged in this problem from the beginning and is undoubtedly the repository of the best formed body of information and experience within the Government.

This being the case, an excessive burden of negotiation, planning, and direction has been placed upon the Labor Division by the present emergency. The spread of the work in area has increased, the personnel involved has increased, and the difficulty and complication of the problems has increased greatly.

As head of the Labor Division of the Farm Security Administration, Mr. N. Gregory Silvermaster has borne this burden and has organized the activities of his Washington and field staffs so as to yield the most fruitful results in the supply of agricultural labor to growers and in the improvement of morale and the protection of employment, sanitation, and health conditions of the labor so supplied. Mr. Silvermaster's position has long been one which the Farm Security Administration has felt has been under-compensated and appeal is now made for recognition for the reclassification in P-7 of his position.

EXHIBIT No. 64

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Date: September 21, 1942.

Recommendation to the Secretary.

Action requested: Change in Status.

Name: Mr. N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Legal residence: California.

Date of birth: 11/27/98.

Designation: To: Head Labor Economist. From: Prin. Labor Economist.

Classification: To: P-7 (S. 11393). From: P-6-117 (S. 10883).

Salary: To: \$6,500. From: \$5,800 per annum less deductions of \$ for

Cooperative employment:

Appropriation: LG&RR.

Date effective: Dec. 9, 1942, per Pat H.

Name, classification, and salary of predecessor: New Position.

Period: Permanent.

Headquarters: Washington, D. C., Labor Division, Departmental.

Reasons (state why action is necessary): To conform with duties performed.

Duties: Under the general administrative direction of the Administrator with extra latitude for independent and unreviewed action, to serve as the Chief Labor Economist for the Administration and as Director of the Labor Division; to serve as advisor to the Administrator on all labor phases of the entire FSA program and on all special labor programs, particularly in the war program under directive of the War Manpower Commission; to advise the operating officials of the national office, Management Division, on technical labor questions relating to the program of importation of Mexican agricultural laborers and of the transportation of groups of agricultural laborers between states and sections of the country; to serve as the representative of the Administrator on all labor committees and bodies, both within and outside the Department of Agriculture; to direct and coordinate all research activities necessary for the formulation of special programs involving agricultural labor during the war emergency; to have complete responsibility for the coordination of all research and labor policy and planning work of the regional LR specialists, advising the Administrator on policy instructions to be sent to the regional directors on related matters; to maintain very close contacts with the United States Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission, and other similar agencies involved in, or participating in, the special war agricultural labor programs, and to perform similar related duties as assigned.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Education: University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. A. B. in 1920 (Philosophy); Stanford Univ., 1926-27, Economics; University of California, 1929-30, Ph. D. in 1932 in Economics.

Training and experience: July 1, 1940, to date, FSA, Wash., D. C., Prin. Labor Economist P-6, \$5,600-5,800 p. a.; Nov. 16, 1938, to June 30, 1940, Maritime Labor Board, Prin. Economist, \$5,600 p. a.; Aug. 15, 1935, to Nov. 15, 1938, FSA, Wash., D. C., Sr. Economist (Labor) P-4, \$3,800 to \$4,600, and Economist (Labor) P-4, \$4,600 p. a.; March 1934 to Aug. 1935, Calif. State Emergency Relief, Economist, \$3,000, and Director, Div. of Research and Surveys, \$3,200 p. a.; Sept. 1933 to March 1934, Calif. State Dept. of Labor, Statistics and Law Enforcement, Acting Statistician, \$3,600 p. a.; 1932, Calif. State Unemployment Commission, Associate Economist, \$2,400-\$3,600 p. a.; 1927-1931, St. Mary's, Calif., Professor of Economics, \$3,000 p. a.; 1924-1927, St. Mary's, California, Instructor in Economics, \$2,000 p. a.

Last efficiency rating:

PERSONNEL INQUIRY REPORT

Completed satisfactorily.

| Personnel Division Action | Date Received | Date Forwarded | Visaed and Passed by— |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Regional Personnel Adviser..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Divisional Assistant..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Classification Section..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Qualification Section..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Appointment Section..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Director of Personnel..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

EXHIBIT No. 65

OCT. 6, 1942.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD No. 2,
3000 Connecticut Avenue NW.,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The Farm Security Administration requests the reclassification of N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5615 30th Street, NW., a registrant with your board, whose order number is 1081, from Class III-A to III-B, inasmuch as he is considered essential to the War Effort in his civilian position as Chief Labor Economist and Director of the Labor Division.

The Farm Security Administration is charged by the Secretary of Agriculture, within the limits of funds and authorities delegated to the Administration, with the responsibility of bringing into full production the manpower and resources of all low-income farm operators who are unable to achieve their full output through their own efforts or through access to the usual types of agricultural credit. Approximately one half of the farmers of the United States fall within this low-income group and from them must come a large part of the necessary increase in crop production.

In its wartime program the Farm Security Administration is directed to put all available farm manpower and landpower of this low-income group into the business of producing every possible ounce of food and fiber, and to see that the small farmers' production of strategic foodstuffs is made available for military purchasing through Agricultural Marketing and other agencies and for Lend-Lease shipments abroad. This program is carried out primarily by eliminating, through the extension of credit and through personal supervision, the deficiencies of the low-income farmer in basic production equipment and knowledge of essential farm and home practices; providing facilities for improved tenure arrangements, farm debt adjustment, health and medical care associations; construction and/or repair of farm buildings when such work is absolutely essential for the health of the family or the protection of livestock and crops; the organization of cooperatives and the establishment of cooperative marketing facilities.

It is the responsibility of the Farm Security Administration, through previous legislation and currently by direction of the War Manpower Commission, to provide housing for migratory farm workers and also to arrange for transportation of such workers between crop areas, so that their service may be made available in a manner that will best supply the necessary labor for increased agricultural production. In addition, as the result of an agreement entered into by the United States Government and the Government of Mexico, this Administration is charged with the responsibility for the importation, transportation, housing, feeding, medical care, wage contract, etc. of Mexican agricultural laborers to produce and harvest the agricultural crops needed in our War Effort.

Mr. Silvermaster, as chief labor economist and Director of the Labor Division, serves as a technical adviser to the Administrator on all labor phases of the entire Farm Security Administration program and on all special labor programs, particularly those related to the war effort and subject to the control of the War Manpower Commission. He acts in an advisory capacity to the Management Division on technical labor questions relating to the program of importation of Mexican agricultural laborers and in problems arising from transportation of groups of agricultural laborers between the various sections of the country. In addition, Mr. Silvermaster directs and coordinates all research activity involved in the formulation of special agricultural labor programs during the war emergency, supervises all work done by regional labor relations specialists and maintains close contact with the United States Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission, and other similar agencies.

It is virtually impossible to fill positions of this nature by the selection and training of new employees. In order to direct effectively a program as comprehensive as that of the Farm Security Administration, its division chiefs must have had the advantage of years of experience in its policies, procedures, and techniques. Mr. Silvermaster is eminently fitted for this position and at the present time we have no knowledge of any suitable person who would be available to accept the responsibility for this work.

Mr. Silvermaster received his first appointment in the Labor Division at the time of its inception. His outstanding executive ability and excellent technical background permitted him to receive a series of promotions to positions of increasing responsibility, and fully qualified him for his present duties as Director. Persons possessing marked administrative ability, in addition to technical training and practical knowledge of Farm Security labor problems, are indeed rarely found. These three qualities have made Mr. Silvermaster exceedingly valuable in his present capacity.

It is the policy of the Farm Security Administration to request deferment from military training and service of very few of its employees and to release to the newly created war agencies personnel trained in Government practices and procedures. This places a considerably heavier burden upon the leadership of the Administration due to the number of new employees it has been necessary to recruit and train, and makes the continued service of Mr. Silvermaster essential for the successful execution of the program.

Sincerely yours,

Administrator.

Approved:

Date: October 6, 1942.

By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. B. HERRELL,
Acting Director of Personnel.

EXHIBIT No. 66

Change in Status to E-7

Standard Form No. 51
Revised Jan. 5, 1942
G. R. C. Dept. Cir. No. 241REPORT OF REGULAR () INTERIM ()
PROBATIONARY—1ST () 2D ()
EFFICIENCY RATING

| Classification Symbols | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| P | A | |
| (Service) | (Grade) | (Class) |

As of 11/9/42 based on performance during period from 4/1/42 to 11/9/42

N. Gregory Silvermaster

Princ. Labor Economist

FSA

Labor

(Division)

(Section)

(Subsection or unit)

(Field office)

ON LINE BELOW
MARK EMPLOYER

- Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
- Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
 - Do not rate on elements in italics except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
 - Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in italics or not.
- Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ON

 Administrative, supervisory, etc. planning ☒
 All others ☐

V If adequate

— If weak

+ If outstanding

(1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.

(2) Mechanical skill.

(3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.

(4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).

(5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.

(6) Attention to pertinent detail.

(7) Accuracy of operations.

(8) Accuracy of final results.

(9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.

(10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.

(11) Industry.

(12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.

(13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? (Yes or no))

(14) Ability to organize his work.

(15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.

(16) Cooperativeness.

(17) Initiative.

(18) Resourcefulness.

(19) Dependability.

(20) Physical fitness for the work.

(21) Effectiveness in planning broad programs.

(22) Effectiveness in adopting the work program to broader or related programs.

(23) Effectiveness in devising procedures.

(24) Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.

(25) Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.

(26) Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.

(27) Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.

(28) Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.

(29) Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.

(30) Ability to make decisions.

(31) Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

(A)

(B)

(C)

STANDARD

Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus

A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus

All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements over-compensated by plus marks on underlined elements

A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks

A majority of underlined elements marked minus

Adjective rating
ExcellentNumerical rating
1

Very good

2 or 3

Good

4, 5, or 6

Fair

7 or 8

Unsatisfactory

9

Adjective rating
Numerical rating

Rating official

E 1

Reviewing official

103

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? (See back of form)

Rated by

(Signature of rating official)

(Title)

(Date)

Reviewed by

(Signature of reviewing official)

(Title)

(Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee

Report to employee

(Adjective rating)

(Numerical rating)

16-5177-1

EXHIBIT No. 67

| Standard Form No. 11
April 1916 Edition
U. S. Gov. Print. Off. No. 304 | | REGULAR () INTERIM ()
PROBATIONARY-1ST () 2D () 3RD () | | Classification Symbols
P 7
(Service) (Grade) (Class) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------|---|---|--|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|---|-----------------|------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|------|------------|--------------------|-------------|---|--|--|--|------|--------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|---|--------------------|--|
| <h2 style="text-align: center;">REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING</h2> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| As of <u>March 11 1943</u> based on performance during period from <u>4/1/42</u> to <u>March 8 1943</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>N. Gregory Silvermaster</u>
(Name of employee) | | <u>Head Labor Room</u>
(Title of position) | | <u>FCA</u>
(Bureau) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Labor</u>
(Division) | | <u>Staff</u>
(Section) | | <u>D. C.</u>
(Subsection or unit) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ON LINE BELOW
MARK EMPLOYEE
+ If adequate
- If weak
+ If outstanding | | 1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
a. Do not rate on elements in italics except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in italics or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual. | | | CHECK ONE.
Administrative, supervisory, or planning <input type="checkbox"/>
All others <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0"> <tr> <td> (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
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 (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
 (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
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 (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
 (7) Accuracy of operations.
 (8) Accuracy of final results.
 (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
 (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
 (11) Industry.
 (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
 (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? (Yes or no))
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 (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
 (16) Cooperativeness.
 (17) Initiative.
 (18) Resourcefulness.
 (19) Dependability.
 (20) Physical fitness for the work. </td> <td> (21) Effectiveness in planning broad programs.
 (22) Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.
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 (26) Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.
 (27) Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.
 (28) Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.
 (29) Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.
 (30) Ability to make decisions.
 (31) Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act. </td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
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| STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED
(A) _____
(B) <u>2. 102</u>
(C) _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">STANDARD</th> <th colspan="2">Deviation must be explained on reverse side of this form</th> <th colspan="2">Adjective rating</th> <th colspan="2">Numerical rating</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>1</td> <td>Rating official</td> <td><u>E 1</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Very good</td> <td>2 or 3</td> <td>Rating official</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements over-compensated by plus marks on underlined elements</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Good</td> <td>4, 5, or 6</td> <td>Reviewing official</td> <td><u>6500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Fair</td> <td>7 or 8</td> <td>Reviewing official</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">A majority of underlined elements marked minus</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Unsatisfactory</td> <td>9</td> <td>Reviewing official</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | | STANDARD | | Deviation must be explained on reverse side of this form | | Adjective rating | | Numerical rating | | All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus | | | | Excellent | 1 | Rating official | <u>E 1</u> | A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus | | | | Very good | 2 or 3 | Rating official | | All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements over-compensated by plus marks on underlined elements | | | | Good | 4, 5, or 6 | Reviewing official | <u>6500</u> | A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks | | | | Fair | 7 or 8 | Reviewing official | | A majority of underlined elements marked minus | | | | Unsatisfactory | 9 | Reviewing official | |
| STANDARD | | Deviation must be explained on reverse side of this form | | Adjective rating | | Numerical rating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus | | | | Excellent | 1 | Rating official | <u>E 1</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus | | | | Very good | 2 or 3 | Rating official | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements over-compensated by plus marks on underlined elements | | | | Good | 4, 5, or 6 | Reviewing official | <u>6500</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks | | | | Fair | 7 or 8 | Reviewing official | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A majority of underlined elements marked minus | | | | Unsatisfactory | 9 | Reviewing official | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? <u>Yes</u> (See back of form)
(Yes or no) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rated by <u>[Signature]</u>
(Signature of rating official) | | <u>[Signature]</u>
(Title) | | <u>4/7/43</u>
(Date) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reviewed by _____
(Signature of reviewing official) | | (Title) | | (Date) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rating approved by efficiency rating committee <u>SEP 1 1943</u> | | Report to employee <u>[Signature]</u> <u>SEP 15 1943</u>
(Advisive rating) (Numerical rating) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EXHIBIT No. 68

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF LABOR,
Indianapolis 7, Ind., August 14, 1943.

Dr. N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
*Director, Labor Division,
Farm Security Administration,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR DR. SILVERMASTER: Needless to say, this office is more than disappointed in the events which have led to discontinuation of the previous relationship that existed between your office and ours. We feel that you have given capable leadership to the FSA Labor Division and that you have proved to be an inspirational guide for the field personnel.

We hope that there will be the opportunity in the future to reestablish a working relationship with you. In the meantime, may I express my hopes for a successful career in such future undertakings as your abilities may be directed.

Sincerely yours,

VIRGIL L. BANKSON,
Senior Agricultural Labor Specialist.

EXHIBIT No. 69

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1944.

Mr. VIRGIL L. COUCH,
*Chief Personnel Officer,
Farm Security Administration,
Faller Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

DEAR MR. COUCH: Assurance which was given the Civil Service Commission in July 1943 upon presentation for allocation of the first positions to be established in the Office of Labor, involved some positions in Farm Security Administration, particularly in the Labor Division. The Commission was given to understand that all work involving the planning, directing, or carrying out of any agricultural labor program, including the rendering of advice on any phase of such programs, would be done in the Office of Labor, and that as long as the functions of the Office of Labor remained what they were, no other agency of the Department, including Farm Security Administration, would do the same kind of work.

This led to our seeking assurance that the position of Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster as Director of the Labor Division in Farm Security Administration would be abolished. Your Classification Office agreed to have it abolished as promptly as possible. In a telephone conference between Cincinnati and Washington on or about December 10, 1943, in which Mrs. Bishop of your office, Mr. Gammon of the Office of Labor, and Mr. Townsend of this Division participated, the agreement was renewed. Mrs. Bishop understood at that time that Dr. Silvermaster was leaving the Division within 60 days and that the position would then be certainly abolished.

While we believe that good faith was exercised in this matter by all the parties referred to, we do not find that abolishment of the position has ever been formally reported. We wish to be promptly advised of the date on which the action was taken if the position has been abolished, since the Civil Service Commission has now asked us to show whether we have carried out our agreement with them in this respect. You will realize, of course, that if the position has not been abolished, further delay of the action which you are required to take to conclude the matter will result in our being considerably embarrassed.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT B. GILMAN,
Assistant Chief, Division of Classification.



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INTERLOCKING S 3 9999 05445 3772

EXHIBIT No. 70

APRIL 19, 1944.

To: Mr. Robert B. Gilman,
 Assistant Chief, Division of Classification.
 From: V. L. Couch, Chief Personnel Officer.
 Subject: P-15—Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster—April 12, 1944.

This is in reply to your letter of April 12, 1944, concerning the position now occupied by Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Definite arrangements to abolish Farm Security Administration's Labor Division have been made, and at the present time a functional order is being written to effect the formal abolishment of the Division. In the meantime, Dr. Silvermaster, together with the other two professional service employees remaining on duty in the Division, has been preparing a comprehensive report of the completed activities and programs of Farm Security Administration in connection with the problem of farm labor, together with conclusions which may be drawn therefrom. It is expected that these final reports will be completed within the next month or two. Immediately thereafter, the positions will be vacated and abolished. In view of the work in which these people have been engaged, we are confident that there has been no actual conflict with the functions of positions established in the Office of Labor. We are fully cognizant of the conflict on the records, and are eager to remove it at the earliest possible date.

The position of Administrative Assistant CAF-7 and possibly that of Clerk CAF-4, both of which are concerned with compensation work, is to be transferred to the Personnel Division. There is attached a class sheet for BM-11940, Administrative Assistant CAF-7. We believe that the compensation work in the position was the function which justified its original allocation in CAF-7, and on that basis we recommend that there be no change in grade. Whether it will be necessary to establish the CAF-4 position in the Personnel Division will depend on the volume of compensation work to be performed. Whether or not it is so established, the present position will be abolished.

We are sorry to have been unable to abolish the positions at an earlier date, but because of the necessity for completing reports of work already performed and the uncertainty as to the future organization and responsibilities of Farm Security Administration, it has not been possible. We have the assurance of the Administrator's office that the positions will not continue to exist after June 30, at the latest.

EXHIBIT No. 71

SEPTEMBER 14, 1944.

HON. FRED E. BUSBEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BUSBEY: The Secretary has referred to me your letter of August 30 in which you request information regarding the personnel record and present employment status of Dr. N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Dr. Silvermaster was employed in the Resettlement Administration (now Farm Security Administration) as Senior Economist (Labor) on August 15, 1935, at a salary of \$3,800 a year. He was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1937, when the Resettlement Administration was placed under that department. On November 16, 1938, Dr. Silvermaster was transferred to the Maritime Labor Board. He was reappointed in the Farm Security Administration on July 1, 1940, as Principal Labor Economist, \$5,600 per annum, and was promoted on November 9, 1942, to Head Labor Economist, \$6,500 a year, the position he is presently holding.

At the request of Mr. H. D. White, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Silvermaster was detailed effective July 1, 1944, for a period of approximately 1 month, to act as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., this past summer.

On July 21, 1944, in response to a request from Mr. Paul McDonald, acting administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Silvermaster was detailed on a reimbursable basis to the Procurement Division pending his official transfer from the War Food Administration to the Treasury Department.

I am sure that the Treasury Department will be glad to give you any additional information you may need concerning Dr. Silvermaster's services at the Bretton Woods Conference, and the present status of his transfer to the Treasury.

If you wish any further details on Dr. Silvermaster's employment in the Farm Security Administration, I shall be very happy to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES, *Administrator.*

EXHIBIT No. 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1944.

HON. CLAUDE R. WICKARD,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to our communication of July 21, 1944, requesting permission for the loan of Mr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster to the Procurement Division on a reimbursable basis effective July 17, 1944.

As the services of Mr. Silvermaster are still needed for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Surplus Property Program, it is requested that his detail to this office be extended for another sixty days.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST L. OLRICH,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 73

NOVEMBER 9, 1944.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. OLRICH: This is in reply to your letter of October 17, 1944, addressed to the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, in which you requested an extension of the reimbursable detail of Mr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster to the Surplus Property Program, Treasury Department.

In accordance with the above-mentioned request Mr. Silvermaster's detail has been extended from October 17 to the close of business January 16, 1945.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK HANCOCK, *Administrator.*

EXHIBIT No. 74

| WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION
NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION | | | | 460.1 | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Date: 12/4/46 | | | | L.R. - CALIFORNIA | |
| 2. TO: GREGORY SILVERMASTER 3. S.S. NO. | | | | 17. Civil Service Bureau (Form 1) | |
| 4. THROUGH: ECONOMIC & MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION | | | | 18. Date of Birth: 11/27/98 | |
| This is to notify you of the following action concerning your employment: | | | | 19. Civil Service or Labor Trial Authority: | |
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| 7. DESIGNATION: FROM ECONOMIST TO: P-8, \$10,000 PER ANNUM | | | 8. OFFICE: PLANS AND POLICIES | | |
| 9. DIVISION: ECONOMIC & MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION | | | 10. APPOINTMENT OR PROMOTION: X | | |
| 11. REASON: UNWILLING TO ACCEPT DEMOTION. | | | 12. NEW F-8-1900 6/14/46 | | |
| 13. EMPLOYEE TO BE PAID FOR 751 HOURS ANNUAL LEAVE. PERIOD COVERED BY LEAVE ENDS 4:15 P.M., APRIL 11, 1947. | | | 14. POSTING RECORD: Leave Request, Pay Adjustment, etc. | | |
| 15. SIGNATURE: John E. Moore | | | 16. DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL | | |
| PERSONNEL FILE | | | 17. POSTING RECORD | | |

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Silvermaster has acknowledged signature on one of them and I think that will be satisfactory for our record.

Mr. SILVERMASTER. Even without counsel? I just don't know what is happening now.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you identified one of your signatures.

Mr. MORRIS. They will be available to you at all times. And available to your attorneys, Mr. Rein and Mr. Forer. They may see them.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is nothing further, the committee will stand adjourned at this time.

(Whereupon, at 12:12 p. m., Thursday, April 16, 1953, the committee was recessed, subject to call.)

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

APRIL 21, 22, 1953

PART 4

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

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SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in room P-38, the Capitol, Senator William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jenner, Welker, and Johnston.

Present also: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. Mr. Weber, will you stand up and be sworn to testify?

Do you swear the testimony you will give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WEBER. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. You may be seated.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK PALMER WEBER, NEW YORK, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, HARRY C. LAMBERTON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Weber, will you state your full name to the committee?

Mr. WEBER. Frederick Palmer Weber.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mr. WEBER. 418 West 118th Street.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business, Mr. Weber?

Mr. WEBER. I am a research economist working for fees.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Morris, you may proceed with the questioning of the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, you obtained your bachelor of arts degree from the University of Virginia in 1934?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. What other degrees have you?

Mr. WEBER. I have a master of arts, obtained in 1938 from the University of Virginia, and a doctor of philosophy in philosophy from the University of Virginia in 1940.

Mr. MORRIS. During the period from 1935 to 1937 you had a grant in research and social science, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you work during that period of time?

Mr. WEBER. That was at the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia.

Mr. MORRIS. So you left the University of Virginia in 1940 after you obtained your doctor of philosophy degree?

Mr. WEBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you do any teaching, Mr. Weber?

Mr. WEBER. I was what you would call a—I was a part-time instructor with no official faculty status. That is to say, during my last 2 years at the University of Virginia I had corrected papers in logic, in the history of philosophy, and various seminar discussion subject groups. In the beginning, history of philosophy, for example, I taught a course in Plato's Republic—I didn't teach it but I had a discussion once a week with those students in the history of philosophy who elected to read Plato's Republic.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the subject of your thesis for your master's and doctor's degree?

Mr. WEBER. My master's thesis was on the Three Uses of the Concept of Matter in Dialectical Materialism. As I previously mentioned, the concept of matter in philosophy is 2,000 years old and is very complicated and runs from Aristotle through St. Thomas Aquinas through the French materialists, and has a tremendous history connected with it and this thesis was on examination of the concept of matter in epistemology and ontology and axiology, which is nothing but a theory of knowledge and a theory of being and a theory of value. The doctor of philosophy dissertation was on the Structure and Function of the Triadic Pattern in Hegel's Logic. Hegel, as the Senators know, is a great German philosopher of the 19th century and the dissertation was on an effort to discover the principles of analysis employed by Hegel in his philosophy of history and in his logic, in his history of religion and esthetics, and so forth.

Mr. MORRIS. During this period of time from 1934 to 1940, while at the University of Virginia, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. On that question I wish to plead my privilege under the first and fifth amendments, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that the witness is present before the committee with his counsel. Will counsel please state his name for the record?

Mr. LAMBERTON. Harry C. Lamberton.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you practice?

Mr. LAMBERTON. Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, counsel, you may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I direct your attention to the fact that the witness has invoked his privilege under the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee will not recognize the refusal to testify under the first amendment, but it will recognize the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Senator WELKER. I think we had better get his objection right. It was just a general objection. I don't think the chairman wants that.

Mr. LAMBERTON. He objects under the first and under the fifth on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

The CHAIRMAN. We recognize the latter.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, in that connection, we have your bibliography on your thesis.

Mr. WEBER. Can I pause for a minute?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. WEBER. While I appreciate Senator Welker helping me straighten out the record here I just wanted to be sure that each time that I do plead the privilege I would like it to be understood that I, myself, want to mention both the first and the fifth.

The CHAIRMAN. The record will so state.

Mr. WEBER. Thank you.

Mr. LAMBERTON. However, it will only be necessary, according to what has been said, for him to say that he pleads the privilege.

Senator WELKER. When the witness refuses to answer under the privilege, it may be deemed as stipulated between the chairman and counsel and witness that you have ordered him to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. LAMBERTON. I am not clear on that. I understood the chairman to say that the committee recognized his right to plead under the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right. But the committee doesn't deem it advisable for the witness to take refuge behind the fifth amendment. The chairman can direct that he answer the question and if he again takes refuge, that is all right, but we will have it on the record that way.

Mr. LAMBERTON. I think it will be better if, in a particular situation where you thought he was pleading his privilege and you thought that it should be answered, you directed him to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, I have the bibliography of your first thesis. I will ask you if you will acknowledge that that is the bibliography of your first thesis?

Mr. WEBER. I think that is the bibliography.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you draw heavily upon Communist sources in preparing that thesis?

Mr. WEBER. I covered, I think, every available Communist and non-Communist source that in any way discussed the problem of the concept of matter.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Weber, after 1940 you worked in Washington, did you not, for several congressional committees, congressional and senatorial committees?

Mr. WEBER. I worked, I think—I am not positive about the precise dates—but I went to work in, I think, August of 1940. I am not positive.

Mr. MORRIS. What committee did you work for at that time?

Mr. WEBER. I worked for the House Committee on Interstate Migration, destitute migration, as junior economist.

Mr. MORRIS. All right. Now describe the purpose of that committee, would you?

Mr. WEBER. That committee began as an effort to examine the national aspects of the Dust Bowl migrations of the late 1930's, the tremendous windstorms and droughts in the Great Plains areas, and coupled with the mechanization of farms and the general drop in the price of agricultural commodities, had created a tremendous outmigration from that area all the way from northern Texas up into North

and South Dakota, and even over into eastern Montana, and these people by the hundreds of thousands were moving to the Pacific coast and to various industrial centers. This created considerable problems of home relief and people who were arriving in California, for example, had promptly applied for relief and the State of California was attempting to stop these migrants from entering, on the ground they were poverty stricken.

MR. MORRIS. I think that is enough. You have given us enough on that. What was the next committee you served on, or, rather, how long did you serve on that House committee?

MR. WEBER. I was on the staff of that committee until, so far as I can remember, roughly until the spring of 1943 when the committee was terminated.

MR. MORRIS. What assignment did you have on the committee upon the termination of your tour of duty there?

MR. WEBER. I suppose you would call it investigator. I was on all types of analyses of labor-market reports, types of analyses of community problems created by migration. You see, the committee's work developed from the Dust Bowl interstate destitute migration into the problem of wartime migration of unskilled labor, unemployed people, from the 1930's. These people moved toward the centers of war production, so that the whole problem of the interstate movement of workers became a problem of the mobilization of labor in the defense program.

Senator JOHNSTON. What year was this?

MR. WEBER. This was in the year—it began in the year 1940, Senator, when the defense program first got under way, and it continued into the late fall—that particular type of migration continued into, oh, the end of 1943 at the peak of the war production effort.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment, Mr. Weber?

MR. WEBER. My next job was with the War Mobilization Committee or the Technological Mobilization Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

MR. MORRIS. What role did you have in that?

MR. WEBER. The precise title of the job escapes me now, but, in essence, it was an investigator. For example, I investigated a case such as this: There were two Army officers in charge of procurement that had accepted \$3,000 worth of whisky from some contractors who wanted a particular flotation system at airports.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment, Mr. Weber? How long did you stay on that with that committee?

MR. WEBER. I was there from the spring of 1943 until December of 1943, as I remember it.

MR. MORRIS. What was your next assignment?

MR. WEBER. From there I went to CIO Political Action Committee.

MR. MORRIS. That was in the beginning of 1944 that you went to the CIO Political Action Committee?

MR. WEBER. I think that is right, Mr. Counsel, as well as I can remember.

MR. MORRIS. At the outset you were an associate director of the CIO-PAC, were you not?

MR. WEBER. I might be a little presumptuous to say an associate director. In any case, I was the second man in the research department of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Then, later on, when Jack Kroll became Director of the CIO Political Action Committee, you became the research director, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. I did. I guess that was afterwards.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you research director for the CIO Political Action Committee?

Mr. WEBER. May I interrupt you, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. WEBER. I want to go back for a moment. My counsel suggests to me that I should state this. I discussed this matter with him. When I was working for the House Committee on Interstate Migration, at one time in an informal capacity I was on loan to the Senate Labor and Education Committee, which had a small preliminary investigation into the problems of wartime help and education. My counsel wanted me to bring that out.

Mr. MORRIS. During the time you served on the staff of those three committees, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege there.

Mr. MORRIS. That is during the period 1940 through 1943.

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist when you resumed your duties as associate research director and ultimately research director of the CIO Political Action Committee?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege there.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your duties as research director of the CIO Political Action Committee?

Mr. WEBER. The research division of the CIO Political Action Committee attempted to analyze the issues in the campaign to discover those precise factual materials which would assist in a public understanding of the issues and to analyze, insofar as it was possible, insofar as the records of Congress permitted, the voting records of Congressmen and Senators, and to make those records available to the constituent unions of the CIO and, through them, to the local unions.

Mr. MORRIS. Now you were research director of the CIO-PAC until some time in 1948, is that true?

Mr. WEBER. I am not positive about the date, the precise date, but I would say roughly from July of 1946 until May of 1948.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. What did you do in 1948—were you a member of the Communist Party then in May of 1948?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next assignment?

Mr. WEBER. I was what you would call the national—I am roughly describing it—the precise title I don't know what you would describe it as—the function at least was the representative of the national office of the Progressive Party in the 11 Southern States.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you were in charge of the Progressive Party for the 11 Southern States, were you not?

Mr. WEBER. Insofar as anybody was in charge, I was.

Mr. MORRIS. And those 11 States were the States commencing with Virginia and running right on through the southern belt down as far as Texas?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Now were you a member of the Communist Party when you were organizing those 11 States for the Progressive Party?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Now what was your next assignment after that, Mr. Weber? You did research for the Foundation for World Government, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. When the Wallace campaign terminated, I made an application for a grant to the Foundation for World Government to make some comparative study in modern political theory, principally, and I did so make those studies. I received a grant from them that lasted 2 years. I made studies in foundations, for example, of the American jurisprudence—John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, Adam Smith, and that kind of thing.

Mr. MORRIS. You had an office in the Library of Congress at that time, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Who were the people who aided you to obtain that grant from the Foundation for World Government?

Mr. WEBER. Well, I think it would be an inaccurate description to say that anybody aided me. I happened to know the men who were running the foundation.

Mr. MORRIS. Who were they?

Mr. WEBER. They were formerly professors at the University of Virginia and men that I had known there, and I applied on the basis that they had knowledge of my previous economic and philosophic training, and I put in a request for a grant.

Mr. MORRIS. Now were they Dr. Stringfellow Barr and Prof. Scott Buchanan?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct. Dr. Stringfellow Barr who, doubtless you know, is one of the—I don't know whether you call it leading American historians or not—he has done "A Live Mazzini," the great Italian democrat, and he has done a kind of standard work called "The Pilgrimage of Western Man," which was the history of Western Europe for the last 500 years. Dr. Barr was the president for 10 years of St. Johns College.

Mr. MORRIS. That is in Annapolis?

Mr. WEBER. At Annapolis, Md., and I would say, just on my own opinion, that Dr. Barr and Dr. Buchanan did more to revive the study of St. Thomas Aquinas in the philosophy schools of America than anybody else. They instituted a system called "The One Hundred Great Books" and reintroduced in effect what amounted to a kind of scholastic discipline in colleges, and this has gone on in the arguments in education circles between the theories of John Dewey, which are properly known as progressive education, and the theories of these two gentlemen in regard to the study of Greek and Latin and the way and manner in which to study mathematics and all this kind of thing.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist when associating with Dr. Barr and Professor Buchanan during this period when operating under the grant?

Mr. WEBER. I would plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel, up to and through January of 1951. Now this grant ran until the spring of 1951, I would say.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you resign from the Communist Party in January of 1951?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Now since that time have you continued contacts with people that you knew to be Communists?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you presently still in touch with people you know to be Communists?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Now in March of 1952 did you commence work with the American Management Council of New York City?

Mr. WEBER. In March of 1952? I think it was in the early fall of 1951.

Mr. MORRIS. In the fall of 1951?

Mr. WEBER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you explain the circumstances leading up to your assuming that new assignment?

Mr. WEBER. The circumstances consisted of the fact that I had no job and was broke and was shopping around to find a job and this particular group of people had field studies that they were making in various States—what you might call ethnological studies, studies of the growth and function of the structure of communities in terms of their industry and population and their cultural habits. In addition, they had various economic briefs which they thought I was qualified to do.

Mr. MORRIS. Now are you acquainted with Community Inventories, Inc.?

Mr. WEBER. Yes, sir; I am.

Mr. MORRIS. What is that? What is that corporation?

Mr. WEBER. It is a New York corporation which makes market studies of various products.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the relation between that corporation and the American Management Council?

Mr. WEBER. Insofar as I know there is no precise relationship.

Mr. MORRIS. There is none?

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You have been associated with both, have you not?

Mr. WEBER. I have worked on a fee basis for both.

Mr. MORRIS. For both, but neither one is related to the other?

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Bernard Conal?

Mr. WEBER. I know Mr. Conal.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is he?

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Conal is the director of research for Community Inventories.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have any knowledge that he has been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I have no such knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, the last witness before this committee was a man named Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and in the course of his testimony he invoked his privilege on almost all questions relating to Communist espionage and Communist Party membership.

Mr. Weber, did you meet with Mr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in a New York hotel in December of 1946?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that the chairman ordered and directed the witness to answer that question.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, did you arrange a meeting subsequent to that time, arrange a meeting between Silvermaster and Oscar Lange, the Polish Ambassador?

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not?

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. In March of 1947 did you have conferences on several occasions with Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment. I want the record to show that we ordered and directed that you answer.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Now did you have a conference at approximately this period with William Ludwig Ullman?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, we will order and direct that you answer that question.

Mr. WEBER. And I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, did you ever work for the Hungarian Legation in 1948?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. I order and direct that the witness answer that question.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out at this time that the Hungarian Government, as well as the Bulgarian Government and the Czechoslovakian and Polish Governments at this time were Governments that were run by the Communist Party.

Senator WELKER. As I understand it, they are operating in Washington, D. C., today, and the witness refuses to answer whether or not he was employed for one of the governments that is operating here.

Mr. MORRIS. Now in 1948 did you endeavor to get a job with the Bulgarian Legation?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct that you answer that question. Did you attempt to get a job with the Bulgarian Legation?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you attend a meeting in company with several other people on December 19, 1948, a meeting at the Bulgarian Legation?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct that you answer that question.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet with, during this same period of time, one John Florian at the Hungarian Legation?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that I direct and order the question to be answered.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you prepared economic summaries and turned them over to the Hungarian Legation?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you on December 21, 1948, go to the Polish Legation and leave with them some materials that you had in your possession at that time?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now do you know Henry Hill Collins, Jr.?

Henry Hill Collins has been a witness before our committee about 10 days ago, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to ask you some questions about Henry Hill Collins.

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. You will not tell us what experiences and what undertakings you have gone into with Henry Collins?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now do you know a man named David Wahl?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. David Wahl is a former president of the Washington Book Shop, which has been cited by various agencies as a Communist bookshop. Will you tell us about your experiences with David Wahl?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. I am going to ask some questions about Max Lowenthal. He has been an adviser to the executive branch of the Government. When did you last see Mr. Max Lowenthal?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You will not tell us under what circumstances you last saw Mr. Lowenthal?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you plead your privilege about other questions relating to Mr. Max Lowenthal?

Mr. WEBER. I shall, Mr. Counsel.

Senator WELKER. Just a moment. Did any of your work on these committees that you heretofore described bring you in contact with Mr. Max Lowenthal?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. Naturally, your work did bring you in contact with many members of the executive branch of the Government?

Mr. WEBER. It did.

Senator WELKER. You can't tell us whom you did meet in the executive branch of the Government by virtue of your work on the Hill?

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Senator, I am very reluctant to mention any number of very well known administrators and wartime officials from business and various policymaking people in the executive branch of the Government.

Senator WELKER. That is because you don't want to embarrass them regardless of whether or not there is any connection whatsoever.

Mr. WEBER. I don't.

Senator WELKER. Is that the reason you decline to answer the question about Max Lowenthal?

Mr. WEBER. I declined under my privilege.

Senator WELKER. In other words, you draw two different lines—one time you don't want to involve anyone that might be embarrassed by your testimony, but when we get to Mr. Lowenthal you invoke your privilege under the fifth amendment as to not giving testimony that might be used against you.

Mr. WEBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, you were arrested, were you not, in 1938 while at the University of Virginia?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. That was in connection with a Communist project?

Mr. WEBER. Workers Party Alliance.

Mr. MORRIS. The Communist controlled Workers Party Alliance?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named David Carliner?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. David Carliner was an undergraduate with you at the University of Virginia, was he not?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Senator WELKER. That he was in college with you would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. WEBER. I only plead my privilege, Mr. Senator, when I think that indirectly or directly the information given is, in essence, compelling me to act as a witness against myself.

Senator WELKER. You think because of the fact that a man attended the same university that you did, an undergraduate with you, that it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. WEBER. Whether or not he was an undergraduate is, I presume, a matter of public record.

Senator WELKER. I think that is true.

Mr. WEBER. That is, I think, the case. Therefore, I am basing my answer upon my own relation to the event rather than on the question of what the facts of the matter are.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, now that we are back at the University of Virginia, may I interrupt a moment on this line. What was the date that you wrote your thesis—I think it is 1938—the one that I have here in my hand?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Senator WELKER. Counsel calls to my attention the fact that motion pictures are being made.

The CHAIRMAN. Not of the witness.

Senator WELKER. Your client is not being photographed.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Are the words being recorded?

The CHAIRMAN. The words are being recorded.

Mr. LAMBERTON. We would like to ask that they not be recorded.

Mr. MORRIS. The committee has made it a practice that the recording may be made. It is perfectly proper. The ban is effective as to the witness who does not desire to have his picture taken during the course of the testimony or while in the hearing room.

Mr. LAMBERTON. We merely wanted to make the request.

The CHAIRMAN. The pictures will not be taken. Proceed, Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. My last question was on what?

Mr. WEBER. As to the date of that thesis.

Senator WELKER. Oh, yes. 1938. You gave 101 references to your work in the preparation of that thesis, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. They are there listed. That would be accurate.

Senator WELKER. Now I am handing you a list of the 101 references you made at that time, starting on page 121 of your thesis, and I will ask you if it isn't a fact that 99 of those references were from Communists and only 2 are from non-Communists?

Mr. WEBER. I think that that is, without a doubt, the case, and the reason for that, Senator, is this.

Senator WELKER. I will ask you the questions. Now it is a fact that 99 of the references you used were from Communists and 2 from non-Communists?

The CHAIRMAN. You can answer the question by a "yes" or "no" answer and later clarify if you wish.

Senator WELKER. Will you answer that for me and then you can explain.

Mr. WEBER. The references that begin on page 121 I would assume that perhaps even a hundred percent are to Marxist references and for the following reasons: These references are footnotes to quotations in the text.

Senator WELKER. I am mindful of that.

Mr. WEBER. But wherever it was necessary to substantiate an argument that is found in Marxist works, it is the normal procedure to footnote to your original source of reference.

Senator WELKER. That is right. I think the committee understands that. Now directing your attention to page 121——

Mr. LAMBERTON. I understand that the committee allows a man to complete his answer.

The CHAIRMAN. He may be allowed to complete his answer.

Mr. WEBER. I wanted to say that the general discussion of the concept of matter—Aristotle or Sophocles or any number of philosophers—which occurs in the text and in juxtaposition to the argument from the Marxist sources, that it is generally well known in philosophic circles what the basic concepts were of previous philosophers who were discussing the concept of matter and for that reason I have not extensively footnoted every reference. But I didn't subsequently, in discussing the Platonic concept of matter, continue to footnote in various places.

Senator WELKER. You did continue to give as references, though, in the 101 references you gave in your thesis in 1938, Mr. Engels, 40 times. You can examine the book if you want to. I have copied them and I think you will take my word for it, because you saw me counting them. You used Engels 40 times and Lenin 40 times and Karl Marx 12 times.

Mr. WEBER. Senator, let me say this: That further attempting to do a scholarly job on the Marxist concept of matter it is imperative that you study not only their stuff but that you document whatever analysis you make of their stuff.

Senator WELKER. That is very true, which leads me to this question—99 of your references were Communist. Now at the time you wrote that thesis were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I have already declined under my privilege.

Senator WELKER. You have already declined and you decline again; notwithstanding the comment?

Mr. WEBER. I decline there.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you subsequent to David Carliner's coming to Washington, endeavor to obtain legal business for him in Washington?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you confer with one Mary Jane Keeny in connection with trying to help Mr. David Carliner in trying to get established in Washington?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mary Jane Keeny?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. In 1947 you taught here in Washington at the King-Smith School, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you teach there?

Mr. WEBER. I would call it a current events type of course—political events as related to political theory in institutions. It was a weekly seminar that met in the evening of people that were attending that particular school.

Senator WELKER. Now the King-Smith School, I think you told me yesterday, was a dancing school, was it not—dancing and musical school?

Mr. WEBER. Well, I think their major interest was in voice training, but they engaged apparently in other cultural activities, such as the drama.

Senator WELKER. Dance.

Mr. WEBER. My impression was that they had a dancing group, but I am not positive.

Senator WELKER. As a matter of fact, that was the very basis for the existence of the King-Smith School at that time, was it not—that it was a dancing school and a singing school? The young people went there for the purpose of learning to dance and to sing, am I not correct?

Mr. WEBER. Senator, I am not positive that this was the definitive limitation of the function of the school.

Senator WELKER. Well, certainly, they changed a little bit when they gave you the opportunity to come there and teach politics, did they not?

Mr. WEBER. Senator, I think that was the first time that they had ever asked anyone to give a 13-week seminar on the question of political institutions and current events.

Senator WELKER. Yes; and you talked a great deal about communism in your lectures, did you not?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. What year was this?

Mr. WEBER. 1947, Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Don Rothenberg?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know an Indian, who was assigned to the World Monetary Fund, by the name—it is a hyphenated name—spelled G-y-a-n - C-h-a-n-d. He is an Indian.

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You will not give any testimony about Mr. Chand?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now did Mr. Chand make an offer to you on December 18, 1947, that you do a 1,000-word newsletter for an Indian pro-Communist newspaper?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you actually do a newsletter for Mr. Chand?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever do a newsletter about India for anyone else other than Mr. Chand?

Mr. WEBER. Not to my knowledge, Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, you planned to go to India. did you not, at one time?

Mr. WEBER. Let's say that for many years I have wanted to make a study of Indian philosophy. particularly the Vedanta School of Philosophy, and the greatest living scholars in Hindu philosophy are in India. I not only would have liked to have gone, but I would like to go now for 1 or 2 years to make a study of Indian philosophy. As a matter of fact, a number of American philosophers have been doing that.

Senator WELKER. Is that the only reason you wanted to go to India?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Senator WELKER. You didn't want to go over there to teach communism?

Mr. WEBER. No, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Were you a member of the Communist Party then when you first attempted to go to India?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Kenneth Leslie?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead the privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean you won't give us any testimony about Kenneth Leslie of any kind?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you send Kenneth Leslie to Alabama at any time?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give testimony about your associations with one Ruth Rifkin?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. I have some questions about Mary Price and Charles Kramer concerning the winter of 1947.

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. About both of those?

Mr. WEBER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. May I ask a question?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Were you engaged in work in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare?

Mr. WEBER. Let me say that I knew the executive secretary, Dr. James Dumbrowsky, who is an ordained Christian minister, I believe, and I knew the president, and for a time—I couldn't tell you when—I was a member of their board of directors, I believe.

Senator WELKER. Did you know that as far back as March of 1944 they were cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee as being a Communist front?

Mr. WEBER. Senator, I would reply this way: I have not kept up with the work of the Un-American Affairs Committee.

Senator WELKER. You kept up with things generally on the Hill here in Washington.

MR. WEBER. I think that that would be an unfair—not unfair—but an inaccurate kind of statement. I think it is exceedingly difficult for anybody to keep up with what is happening on the Hill.

SENATOR WELKER. Perhaps I am wrong, but you did keep up pretty well with the Hill so far as the bill called the Mundt-Nixon bill was concerned, did you not?

MR. WEBER. I read that bill.

SENATOR WELKER. And that bill brought about a great deal of lobbying on your behalf against it, did it not?

MR. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

SENATOR WELKER. You would plead your privilege in that you lobbied against the Mundt-Nixon bill?

MR. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

SENATOR WELKER. Do you care to tell the chairman of this committee what the Mundt-Nixon bill was?

MR. WEBER. Well, as I remember the bill, it was a bill introduced by Senator Mundt in the Senate and by Congressman Nixon in the House. When I had read the bill I thought, and I think now, that it constituted a basic change in the premises of American jurisprudence. As a matter of fact, I think it constitutes a change in a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, in that it establishes degrees of loyalty, depending upon people's opinions and associations and in this respect I think that it overthrows the whole history of basic freedom of association and free speech.

SENATOR WELKER. Briefly speaking, without going into it deeply.

MR. WEBER. May I say one other thing about it first?

SENATOR WELKER. Yes.

MR. WEBER. You see, I am a Virginian, born and raised in Virginia, and my people fought for the Confederacy and I grew up under Thomas Jefferson's shadow and I would rather die than take away any man's right to hold any political opinion whatsoever that he so chooses on the basis of his own reading and understanding. I wouldn't do it. I wouldn't consent to it and I would not penalize any man for his particular opinions. I wanted to mention that, Senator, for this reason: That it seems to me that the Mundt-Nixon bill, in setting up a Commission which degraded the loyalties of people on the basis of opinions and associations, is basically establishing a government which makes the government the arbiter and the measurer of the opinions of its citizens. Now I stay strictly with the Constitution when the Constitution says that all powers and rights that are not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and to the people. The people of America are sovereign. Their power comes from the consent of the Government and I do not believe that it is possible under our system of law to establish any commissioner which acts as an arbiter in terms of the free political opinions of its citizens and that is my feeling about the Mundt-Nixon bill.

SENATOR WELKER. You agree that the Mundt-Nixon bill was an anti-Communist bill, wasn't it?

MR. WEBER. Senator, I think that the bill did what I have said.

SENATOR WELKER. Will you answer the question? Will you agree with me that it was an anti-Communist bill?

MR. WEBER. I would say it was advertised as such.

SENATOR WELKER. Yes, and you took it to be that, didn't you?

Mr. WEBER. I took it to be a basic attack upon the whole history of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Senator WELKER. As a matter of fact, on May 18, 1948, on page 15 of the Washington Post, you were a signer of a statement against the Mundt-Nixon bill, were you not?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. You would plead your privilege. Now directing your attention to a photostatic copy of the May 18 issue, year 1948, of the Washington Post, I will ask you to examine that and see whether or not your name is on that advertisement.

Mr. WEBER. As it is here photostated my name is on that advertisement.

Senator WELKER. Would you deny you ever gave consent for anyone to use your name on that?

Mr. WEBER. I would say I have no memory of having given any consent to this.

Senator WELKER. Had you been asked I assume you would gladly have given your name?

Mr. WEBER. It is doubtful. I am not in the habit of signing ads. I don't basically think that public advertising has much effect on opinions.

Senator WELKER. Would you tell the committee who would use your name without your giving consent to it?

Mr. WEBER. Senator, this is beyond me.

Senator WELKER. Beyond you?

Mr. WEBER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, you are not denying, however, you were actively engaged in opposition to the Mundt-Nixon bill?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may that whole excerpt go into the record?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you identify what it is?

Mr. MANDEL. This is a photostat of an advertisement in the Washington Post for May 18, 1948, page 15, headed "If the Mundt-Nixon bill is enacted—"

The CHAIRMAN. It is so ordered and the document will go into the record and become a part of the record.

(Document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 75" and is as follows.)

EXHIBIT No. 75

[From the Washington Post, May 18, 1948]

IF THE MUNDT BILL IS ENACTED—YOU MAY BE THINKING, SPEAKING, ACTING FOR THE LAST TIME WITHOUT THREAT OF PRISON, HEAVY FINES, OR LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

We who have signed this statement believe it our duty to warn:

That the Mundt bill, proposed by the Un-American Activities Committee, will gag freedom of speech and institute thought control.

That efforts to effect changes in our Government by peaceful, constitutional means may become tantamount to treason, punishable by fines, 10 years' imprisonment, and loss of citizenship.

That the Attorney General, a political appointee, will be given the extraordinary power to brand and destroy organizations as "Communist" on the basis of vague standards, if he believes that some of their views or activities are similar to some of the views and activities of a "Communist political organization" or a "foreign Communist government."

That a political organization so branded will be required to register, file the names and addresses of all its members, and tag everything it distributes as "Communist." Its members will face imprisonment if they work for the Government, or travel abroad, or if their organization fails to register.

That members of a nonpolitical organization, so branded, will similarly face fine and imprisonment if their organizations fail to comply with the act.

That we already have laws making it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, and requiring registration by agents of foreign principals, but this bill denies the accused a trial before a court. The Attorney General is made prosecutor, judge, and jury.

Under our constitutional system, no public official may prescribe what is orthodox in politics, religion, or other matters of opinion. Once such power is granted, liberty is subject to the whim of those in power, and any unorthodox opinion may be suppressed.

It is clear, therefore, that if this bill is enacted, America will have been moved a long way toward fascism.

Accordingly, we urge the Congress to reject the Mundt bill.

The House is voting on this bill today. If you agree with our views, please phone or wire your Congressman now. Then arrange to join us in this effort by writing Miss Elizabeth Christman, 2901 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 8, D. C.

Dr. Smallwood Ackiss
Charles Adamson
Esther Adamson
Byron Allen
Richard A. Bancroft
Eve Bloom
Frank Bloom
Harry E. Brager
Rollo Britten
Rev. Dillard H. Brown
Dr. Henry Arthur Callis
Dr. W. Warwick Cardozo
Elizabeth Christman
Kathleen R. Clift
David Cobb
Dr. W. Montague Cobb
Dr. Paul Cornely
Dr. Merrill Curtis
David Darrin
D. H. Daugherty
Elizabeth Dickerson
Frank Donner
Kermit Eby
Gertrude Evans
Joseph A. Fanelli
Dr. Dorothy Ferebee
Clark Foreman
Mairi Foreman
Joseph Forer
H. M. Forstenzer
Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Ernestine L. Friedmann
Helen Fuller

Dr. Leon Gerber
Simon Gerber
Alexander E. Ginsberg
Elizabeth Goldman
Marcus I. Goldman
Dr. Donald Goodchild
Herman A. Greenberg
Jan Hasbrouch
M. H. Hedges
Prof. Eugene O. Holmes
Rev. T. Ewell Hopkins
Charles H. Houston
Eugenia Baker Hyde
Mark P. Hyde
Samuel H. Jaffee
George N. Johnson
Dr. Joseph L. Johnson
William S. Johnson
Paul R. Kelly
Josephine H. Kyles
Harry Lamberton
Dr. Isadore Lattman
Belford V. Lawson, Jr.
Dr. R. E. R. Lovell
Walter Marlowe
John H. Martini
Dr. C. Herbert Marshall
Rev. James H. Marshall
Frances McAvoy
Angus McDonald
John T. McManus
Elizabeth J. Miller
Janet N. Neuman

Oliver T. Palmer
Mary E. Perkins
Leslie S. Perry
John Perry
Abel Plenn
Martin Popper
Evelyn Pressman
Dr. Anna T. Rand
Minnie Frost Rands
David Rein
Alexander Richter
Samuel J. Rodman
Allan R. Rosenberg
Mrs. Bernard Rosenberg
Lillian L. Rosenthal
Elizabeth Sasuly
Robert J. Silberstein
Alfred E. Smith
Helen Hall Smith
Hilda V. Smith
Samuel Spitzer
Rev. Edmund Harding
Stevens
Nancy P. Straus
William Walton
Palmer Weber
J. Daniel Weitzman
Dr. E. C. Wiggins
Dr. Thomas A. Williston
Dr. Irving Winik
Bee R. Wolfe
George Wolfe

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Washington Post

"When exposure takes the form of official stigmatization and is attended by the imposition of severe handicaps, it amounts to suppression. And once this sort of suppression is permitted, it is bound to be applied not alone to actual Communists but to dissenters and nonconformists of every kind. The end is a suppression of liberty in the name of security" (from editorial of Sunday, May 9, 1948).

New York Post

"Are the liberals really so terrified by congressional threats of purges that they refuse to take the leadership in opposing police state legislation, for fear that they might be labeled 'slightly Red'? If so, Congressman Mundt and his

fellow conspirators on the Thomas Un-American Activities Committee have already achieved their primary purpose" (from editorial of April 29, 1948).

CIO News

"Our chief concern, frankly, is over the effects the measure would have on civil rights and the manner in which it could be used unfairly against labor unions and other liberal groups * * *. The Attorney General—be he Tom Clark or someone who succeeds him in the future—could, through design or error, destroy or seriously harm liberal organizations which have no connection with the Communist Party" (from editorial of May 10, 1948).

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The bill is "a threat to all organizations engaged in the effort to obtain full citizenship rights for all American citizens * * *." It "establishes a new standard for determining what is subversive. Heretofore this determination has been made by the courts on the basis of overt acts. Under this bill, opinions, attitudes, and associations may subject one to the charge of participating in subversive activities" (from statement of May 12, 1948).

American Civil Liberties Union

"The Civil Liberties Union is opposed to all penalties on mere opinion or association. It is 'un-American' in principle. It is ineffective in practice * * *. On all grounds the measure should be opposed by those who cherish the American principles of civil liberties" (from statement of April 29, 1948).

National Lawyers Guild

"This measure can only be understood as a product of mounting hysteria in our land. In the past we had the alien and sedition laws and the Palmer raids after World War I. They are among the blackest pages in American history. If this measure is enacted, its impact will be far greater * * * while the shadow of freedom might remain, the substance would be lost" (from statement of May 3, 1948).

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN PAID FOR BY THE ABOVE SIGNERS

Senator WELKER. I think the record should show that Mr. Mandel is the research director.

The CHAIRMAN. The record will so show.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to revert back a little bit. You made the statement in the course of your testimony here today that you would at no time object to anyone's making a speech or expressing his views under any circumstances. Do you recall that you were active in a protest strike against the appearance of Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin while at the University of Virginia?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you not protest the appearance of that woman because she was considered anti-Soviet at that time?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of counsel and the witness, let me say for the record that this witness has opened up that subject matter by his own testimony that he would never object to such appearance, and now, since he has opened up the subject matter, he comes in and makes a stopping point and claims the privilege. I submit by that question the witness is in contempt of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I direct and order that you answer the last question stated to you by counsel.

Senator WELKER. If you desire, I suggest you consult with your counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult with your counsel.

Mr. WEBER. I would like to plead the privilege, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Weber, did you on March 15, 1948, meet with Albert Blumberg, who was an official of the Communist Party of

Maryland, and one David Bennett at the Union Station in Washington?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you joined on that occasion by Elizabeth Sasuly and one Daniel J. Weitzman?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give us any testimony about that particular episode?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. I. F. Stone is a frequent visitor at your home, is he not?

Mr. WEBER. I would not describe him as a frequent visitor. I know Mr. Stone.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't get your answer.

Mr. WEBER. I would not describe him as a frequent visitor. I say that I know Mr. Stone.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mr. Clark Foreman?

Mr. WEBER. Yes; I know him.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Clark Foreman?

Mr. WEBER. Clark Foreman is a southerner from Atlanta, Ga., who was an official here in the New Deal. He was president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have frequently known and associated with and engaged in activities with Clark Foreman, have you not?

Mr. WEBER. I don't, Mr. Counsel, know what the adjective "frequent" means, but he is a friend of mine.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have seen him from time to time in the course of the last 10 years?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mr. C. B. Baldwin?

Mr. WEBER. Yes; I know Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is C. B. Baldwin?

Mr. WEBER. He is a Virginian from southwest Virginia, who was the secretary to Mr. Wallace at the Department of Agriculture and subsequently the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration and after that an assistant to Mr. Hillman and subsequently the executive secretary of the Progressive Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Now were you told by Mr. Baldwin that you should try to get the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to handle the question of Glenn Taylor's arrest during the 1948 campaign?

Mr. WEBER. I take it you are referring to Senator Glenn Taylor?

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry. Former Senator Glenn Taylor.

Mr. WEBER. I presume the occasion you are referring to is his arrest when he entered a Negro church in Birmingham, Ala.?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. WEBER. It is possible that Mr. Baldwin could have talked to me about such a matter. I have no particular memory of it, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Now you have been a member of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have you not?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. For what period of time were you a member of the board?

Mr. WEBER. Now, as well as I can recall—I am not positive about the date—but I would say roughly from 1946 through 1950.

Mr. MORRIS. Now during that period—1946–50—while a member of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People know that you were a Communist?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. We will put it this way: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—the officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have a policy against having members of the Communist Party on their board, do they not?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were a member of their board?

Mr. WEBER. I was, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet you plead your privilege when asked if you were a Communist?

Mr. WEBER. I do, Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you have been a close associate of John Abt, have you not?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now do you know a man named William Glazier?

Mr. WEBER. I know Mr. Glazier.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. WEBER. Mr. William Glazier is the Washington legislative representative, to the best of my knowledge, of the International Longshoremen's Union.

Mr. MORRIS. Now have you worked with Harry Bridges from time to time?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked with Simon Gerson?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. You will give us no testimony about your activities in that regard?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you use the office of the National Lawyers Guild to conduct a campaign against the Ober bill.

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you work in conjunction with a man named Robert Silverstein who was an executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild in this project?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. In this connection did you meet with Joan Anthony?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet with one Gertrude Evans?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now do you know a former French official named Pierre Cot?

Mr. WEBER. Do I know him?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know an English member of the House of Commons named Zilliacus?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Senator WELKER. May I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know a Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy who operated a bookstore across the street from the entrance to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Do you remember making a speech, New Orleans, on November 30, 1946, when you were with the CIO Political Action Committee?

Mr. WEBER. I made a lot of speeches when I was with the CIO Political Action Committee. I have no particular memory of any speech.

Senator WELKER. You are noted, in the New York Times of 1946, as having said—

We have made some gain in the South, shaking loose several cotton and oil Congressmen from the House and although not all of their successors are a bit better we have knocked some of the old gang loose from the important committee chairmanships.

You did make that statement, didn't you?

Mr. WEBER. I think it is possible I did make that. I couldn't speak for the absolute capacity of the New York Times as far as accurate reporting is concerned, although I hold them in very high esteem and read it every day.

Senator WELKER. I appreciate that. So that the record might be clear: You claim your privilege against giving testimony against yourself under the fifth amendment as to whether or not you have been a member of the Communist Party up to say January 1, 1951?

Mr. WEBER. That is correct.

Senator WELKER. Have you at any time since January 1, 1951, delivered any information or any material to any member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Senator.

Senator WELKER. Do you want to tell us, then as of January 1, 1951, you have had a complete and full break with the Communist Party?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. And you deny whether or not at this time, or prior to this time, from and since January 1, 1951, you have been in contact with members of the Communist Party, or allies, by delivering to them documents, messages, or anything of that nature?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state that the witness here has denied knowing Pierre Cot, but invoked his privilege when I asked about Zilliacus. Do you know that in 1949 those two gentlemen endeavored to get visas to the United States and were turned down?

Mr. WEBER. I recall that case.

Mr. MORRIS. Now were you active in trying to have the decision of the State Department reversed in turning down their visas?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. In that connection, didn't you ask one Luke Wilson to speak to certain influential people in Washington to try to have the State Department reverse that decision?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you speak to one Elizabeth Sasuly in this connection?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you speak with Sarah D'Avila to ask her to use her influence in that regard?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Senator WELKER. What is your age?

Mr. WEBER. I am 39.

Senator WELKER. What was your draft status in World War II?

Mr. WEBER. Well, I had spent 5 years in a tuberculosis sanatorium and had flebitis of the left leg at the time of an appendectomy in 1939, so the draft people thought I was rather a poor subject, poor material. I do not remember the precise status—whether it was IV-F or II-C, or what the precise status was.

Senator WELKER. Since that time you have been steadily and gainfully employed? Your illness hasn't caused you to be hospitalized for any length of time?

Mr. WEBER. I have not been hospitalized.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you active in the Bill of Rights Congress in the summer of 1949?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. At that time can you recall making a statement that the United States is closer to fascism than any other country in the world? That was in the summer of 1949.

Mr. WEBER. Give me that statement again.

Mr. MORRIS. The United States is closer to fascism than any other country in the world.

Mr. WEBER. I don't remember any such statement and it seems to me—I can scarcely conceive that I made such a statement for the simple reason that Franco Spain is a Fascist country and obviously it would be very stupid to make a statement that the United States is closer to fascism.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Arnold Johnson, a legislative representative of the Communist Party, ever a guest at your home?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. The fact is, he was at your home on August 8 and August 9, 1939, was he not?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a speaker at a Negro freedom rally on October 14, 1949, at which Paul Robeson was the principal speaker?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know a lady by the name of Mary S. Markward?

Mr. WEBER. Not to my knowledge. I have no memory.

Senator WELKER. This may refresh your memory. She has been identified in the press and in several court trials as being an active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia and in adjoining Maryland while under orders of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Does that refresh your memory?

Mr. WEBER. On who she is?

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Mr. WEBER. Did I understand your question correctly?

Senator WELKER. Did you ever know her, I think I said.

Mr. WEBER. And I think I answered, Senator, to the best of my memory, no.

Senator WELKER. Not to your knowledge. Now, refreshing your memory as to who she really was, does that refresh your memory?

Mr. WEBER. I have no memory of any woman named Markward.

Senator WELKER. I will ask this: Did you have any knowledge of ever attending any meeting, political or otherwise, with Mary S. Markward?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. If you don't know the lady you don't need to plead your privilege. You just say that you don't know her.

Mr. WEBER. Well, I don't know her.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. You just say you don't know her, but don't plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. On March 7, 1950, did you meet with one Si Gerson, Robert Silverstein, and a man named Tom Buchanan, who was then a reporter in Washington, for the purpose of organizing against the Mundt-Nixon bill?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, do you know Simon Gerson?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mr. Silverstein?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mr. Buchanan?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Franklin Victor Reno?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know he was a member of a Communist underground group and was subsequently indicted for perjury?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Donald Burke, the Virginia State Secretary of the Communist Party, the man who held that position?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, one of the paid lobbyists, at least one of the acknowledged lobbyists of the campaign against the Mundt-Nixon bill, was a man named Jerry O'Connell. Will you give us your testimony about Jerry O'Connell?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Now did you run a party on behalf of a publication called 'The California Eagle'?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you contribute \$100 to the support of that newspaper?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you pledge \$100 at a meeting held on April 19, 1950, which was attended by many members of the Communist Party in Washington at which Paul Robeson entertained and in the course of that you gave \$100 in contribution?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever registered as a lobbyist?

Mr. WEBER. Have I ever registered as a lobbyist? No; I have never registered as a lobbyist.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you think your activities were such that they required you to register as a lobbyist?

Mr. WEBER. If I had thought so I would have registered as a lobbyist.

Mr. MORRIS. And you will give us no testimony about your association with David Wahl?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege on it.

Mr. MORRIS. Now in connection with your career at the University of Virginia, do you know a man named Homer G. Ritchie?

Mr. WEBER. I plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you enlist his aid in translating Lenin's works for your thesis?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a woman named Lucy Murray Fowler? She is from Charlottesville?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you an active member of the National Students League at the university?

Mr. WEBER. I will plead the privilege, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with the movement from the various committees to which you were assigned, did you get the aid of any person you knew to be a Communist and transfer him from one assignment to another?

Mr. WEBER. May I say that the only transfer or the only change in jobs that I ever made was from the House Committee on Interstate Migration to the Senate Committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Who helped you in making that change?

Mr. WEBER. Well, I think it would be in error to say that anybody had helped me.

Senator JOHNSTON. When was that?

Mr. WEBER. This was in the spring of 1943, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator JENNER. Yes: Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Weber, do you remember in October of 1938—that is a long time back—when you were a student at the University of Virginia, writing an article in the University of Virginia College Topics entitled Communists and Fascists?

Mr. WEBER. I wrote some articles for College Topics but I have no memory of any particular article.

Senator WELKER. I will ask you if upon that date you did write the following:

Anyone who has the red scare should read what the Communists say about themselves. Mr. Browder is a very honest man. In his last speech to the tenth national convention of the Communists he spoke principally of how the Communists were doing everything in their feeble power to help the New Deal and to defend democracy in the United States. It is true that 8 years ago the Communists thought their job was to overthrow the "Capitalistic Democracy" and to set up a government of workers; however, the development of fascism has been a liberal education. The Communists now realize that their best bet is to defend liberal democracy. It is the Fascists, not the Communists, who are trying to overthrow the American form of government. But this in itself is not what makes fascism the main danger in America. Fascism is the weapon of the big capitalists against a liberal democracy which they no longer control. This would argue that the liberals and New Dealers had better keep their weather

eye peeled for Fascists moves on the right wing of American society. This crowd is ruthless, it has the money and the economic power to strangle the country; they are determined to kill the New Deal by hook or crook—if necessary, by fascism. This is why fascism is the main enemy of liberal democracy today.

Mr. Browder has even gone so far as to say that the Communists would like to extend the American form of government to the South. It would be pleasant if the mass of southern people had the franchise, for then the reactionaries like Byrd, Glass, and Pat Harrison would be put on the shelf. It is precisely this lack of democracy in the South that may lead to fascism. In the meantime it would be better for genuine southerners to attack the anti-Democrats and potential Fascists in our Southland rather than worrying about red bogey men.

Did you or did you not write that at the time heretofore stated by me?

Mr. WEBER. In my opinion, Senator, if it appeared under my signature I should be willing to stand by it.

Senator WELKER. Under that article appeared the initials F. P. W. Now, you ought to know whether or not you wrote that article.

Mr. WEBER. My problem is that I have no memory of the article.

Senator WELKER. You wouldn't say whether you did or didn't.

Mr. WEBER. I can't.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you connected in any way with farm research?

Mr. WEBER. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Lem Harris?

Mr. WEBER. I plead the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know another man connected with farm research named Charles Coe?

Mr. WEBER. I plead privilege on that.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no further questions in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Johnston, do you have any questions?

Senator JOHNSTON. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Welker?

Senator WELKER. No further questions.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, do you have any articles of writing that you want put in this record?

Mr. MANDEL. I have here a photostat of an article appearing in the Daily Worker of September 25, 1946, page 3, in which a Mr. Palmer Weber, national research director of the CIO-PAC, addresses a meeting of district 9 of the United Steelworkers of America, and he is quoted here as saying:

He also spoke sharply at the imperialistic policy of Great Britain and of the anti-Soviet hysteria being built up by the reactionaries.

I would like to put that in.

The CHAIRMAN. Let it go into the record and become a part thereof.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 76" and is as follows:)

[From the Daily Worker, New York, Sept. 25, 1946]

STEELWORKERS DISTRICT ASSAILS WALLACE FIRING

Special to the Daily Worker

BETHLEHEM, PA., September 24.—A resolution condemning the firing of Henry Wallace and resolving to "join him in his fight for peace" was unanimously passed by delegates to the district 9 annual conference of the United Steelworkers of America held here.

The 3-day session of 234 delegates from 31 USA locals reaffirmed the general progressive policy of the union on both political and economic issues.

Palmer Weber, national research director of CIO-PAC put the Wallace affair before the delegates. He gave a play-by-play description of the way poll-tax Democrats and Tory Republicans butchered the peace policy of the late President Roosevelt. He also spoke sharply of the imperialist policy of Great Britain and of the anti-Soviet hysteria being built up by the reactionaries.

International secretary-treasurer, David J. McDonald, who also addressed the delegates, reviewed the USA's history from a small group of 8,000 members to its present status as the country's largest union. McDonald said the USA is free of factionalism and would not stand for factionalism. He also emphasized the important role of President Philip Murray in the union and CIO generally.

McDonald's refrain from Red-baiting such as have marked his recent speeches led to speculation among some delegates on whether he is abandoning that sort of factionalism.

MR. LAMBERTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to allow the witness, or, rather, have the witness correct or edit his testimony in this proceeding in rough draft.

THE CHAIRMAN. The witness will be allowed and you will be allowed to see the testimony at any time.

There being nothing further, the committee will stand adjourned. (Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m., the hearing was adjourned.)

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in the Old Supreme Court room, the Capitol, Senator Herman Welker presiding.

Present: Senator Welker.

Present also: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, will you come forward, please, and be sworn? Raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. OBER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HARRY OBER, TAKOMA PARK, MD., ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY I. RAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator WELKER. Will you state your name, your residence, and your occupation?

Mr. OBER. Harry Ober, 7609 16th Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. I am an economist.

Senator WELKER. Counsel?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of calling this witness here today is to extend the inquiry being conducted by the subcommittee into the organization that was formerly known as the National Research Project of the WPA. Sworn testimony to date shows that many of the people who were in that National Research Project proceeded to go to high places in Government and in the course of time were exposed to Communist agents. Whittaker Chambers testified before this committee in October of last year that David Weintraub, then head of the National Research Project, and his assistant, Irving Kaplan, were both to his knowledge members of the Communist Party.

The witness here today did work in the national research project, did you not, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Before proceeding further, Counsel, will you identify yourself for the record by your name, your home address, and your professional address?

Mr. RAND. Harry I Rand. Home address, 1301 Emerson Street NW., in the District of Columbia. Office address, Wyatt Building, District of Columbia.

Senator WELKER. We are glad to have you with us, Counsel.

Mr. RAND. Thank you.

Senator WELKER. You may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Ober, did you graduate from the City College in New York in 1929?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Where were you born?

Mr. OBER. Poland.

Mr. MORRIS. In 1902?

Mr. OBER. 1902.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. OBER. In 1921.

Mr. MORRIS. When were you naturalized?

Mr. OBER. In 1927.

Mr. MORRIS. In 1927 at the time of your naturalization, were you a Communist?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you graduated from City College of New York 2 years later in 1929?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You were not. Did you do any postgraduate work, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. Yes; I did postgraduate work at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORRIS. From 1937 to 1940; is that right?

Mr. OBER. Approximately; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you obtain a degree?

Mr. OBER. I did not. I didn't complete my thesis for a degree.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Will you tell us what your first Government employment was, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. That is, Federal or State?

Mr. MORRIS. Oh, yes, you have some State employment. What was your State employment, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. New York State Housing Board was, I believe, my first short-time job. I was only on one job.

Mr. MORRIS. That was from March 1930 to August 1930; is that right?

Mr. OBER. That is approximately right.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at that time, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer that on the grounds that any answer I give might tend to incriminate me, and in doing so I rely on my rights and privileges under the Constitution and particularly under the fifth amendment, that portion of the fifth amendment which states that no person shall be required to testify against himself.

Senator WELKER. That is a very good objection and the committee will recognize it, Mr. Ober.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have any other State employment?

Mr. OBER. I worked for the Emergency Home Relief Bureau. I don't know whether that was entirely State or partly State and partly city.

Mr. MORRIS. That was from December 1931 to August 1936; is that right?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. The record will show that when the witness makes the short-form objection, it will be taken in the form of the objection he made in answer to the original question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you work for the New Theater School from August 30, 1936, to July 1937?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Was the director of that school Mr. Mark Marvin?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. You say you worked at the theater school?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do there?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. I want to call to your attention, Mr. Ober, and to you, Counselor, that you, the witness, yourself, opened up the matter that you worked at this school, and I think you are very familiar with the rule that since the witness has opened up a subject matter he now cannot claim that privilege. Now I order and direct you to answer the question, what did you do at the New Theater School.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Senator WELKER. The record will show the consultation.

Mr. RAND. What was the question?

Senator WELKER. What did you do at the New Theater School?

Mr. OBER. I had a managerial position. My work consisted mainly in collecting funds from the students who registered, who didn't pay the entire fund at once, but had to pay periodically on an installment basis.

Senator WELKER. Will you describe that school to the committee, what it did, what its main function was, its main class of work?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Once again I admonish you, as I did before the last question, and I order and direct you, since you opened up the subject matter, to answer that question.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. I want to be perfectly fair with you, Mr. Witness, and to your counsel. This committee has no desire whatsoever to get anyone in contempt of the committee but you certainly, Counsel, are familiar with the law, which definitely states that the witness, once he opens up a subject matter, cannot call a stopping place. You are open now for full examination as to the New Theater School. Once again, I order and direct you to answer the question. Will you read the last question to him, Mr. Reporter?

(The reporter read from his notes as requested.)

Mr. OBER. May I consult my counsel?

Senator WELKER. Very well.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. Its main function, as far as I know, was to teach individuals acting, directing, and makeup and other matters relating to the theater.

Senator WELKER. You say that is the main function. Did it have any other function?

Mr. OBER. I don't know of any other function.

Senator WELKER. Were any of the students taught any political philosophy of any kind?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer that, sir, on the grounds previously stated.

Senator WELKER. On the grounds previously stated to you I order and direct you to answer that question.

Mr. OBER. I rely on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. You may proceed, Counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Was the New Theater School formed for the benefit of the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Once again the Chair orders and directs you to answer that question for the reasons heretofore stated by the acting chairman.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Mr. Mark Marvin the director of that school? That is M-a-r-v-i-n. I am not asking you whether you were dealing with him now, but do you have the knowledge that he was formerly the director of the school?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. You stand on your privilege not to answer that question?

Mr. OBER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Even though you testified it was a dancing, make-up, and theatrical school, you do not want to say who one of the directors of the school happened to be?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show that in application form submitted to the Government by Mr. Ober he listed his preceding employment from August 1936 to July 1937 the New Theater School, 116 West 46th Street, a vocational school, director Mark Marvin, 132 West 43d Street, New York City, director. Rather, it listed your duties as the director of the school, not Mr. Mark Marvin. Mr. Mark Marvin was given as your immediate superior. This was dated the 14th of October 1940.

Senator WELKER. I will ask the witness to look at the exhibit and identify it, and I will ask him whether it is a true representation of the application submitted by him.

Mr. MORRIS. Just show him that part of the document.

Is this your signature, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer that.

Senator WELKER. Louder, please. I cannot hear you.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Did you see a signature on that photostatic document purporting to be the signature of one Harry Ober?

Mr. OBER. I saw a signature.

Senator WELKER. Do you say that was your signature or was not?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, sir, as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever make an application such as that?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you take Federal employment in July 1937?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you with the national research project?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Was David Weintraub the head of the national research project at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. You were an intimate friend of David Weintraub at that time, were you not, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. You lived in the same apartment with Mr. Weintraub, did you not?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man who was Mr. Weintraub's assistant at that time, named Irving Kaplan?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you obtain your employment with the national research project?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Did you make application there, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. May I consult my counsel?

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. The acting chairman never knew that it was a crime to make application for a job. I order and direct you to answer that question.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you in the same cell of the Communist Party as David Weintraub at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. You and David Weintraub published books together, did you not, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. On the same application, photostat of which I showed you a short time ago, you list as your exhibit F a writing entitled "Union Policies Relating to Technological Developments," by David Weintraub and Harry Ober.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you write a publication called Trade Union Policy and Technological Change, by Harry Ober?

Mr. OBER. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. You did?

Mr. OBER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you employed at the National Research Project?

Mr. OBER. From July 1937 to March 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do at the end of March 1941?

Mr. OBER. At the end of March 1941 I got a civil service appointment in the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D. C., and I accepted that.

Mr. MORRIS. At the time of your applying for this position with the United States Department of Labor, did you give as a reference for this job a Dr. George W. Taylor?

Mr. OBER. I believe I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you give as a reference Dr. Gladys L. Palmer?

Mr. OBER. I do not recall.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to show you this application form again. You have listed Dr. Gladys L. Palmer, 3219 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, as one of your references. Is that conceivable? Does that square with your recollection?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege and I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. What is that?

Mr. OBER. I would like to look at it.

Mr. RAND. What is the question, Mr. Morris? What was the question?

Mr. MORRIS. Will you look at the five names there. Are they the names that you gave as references for this job with the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege—

Mr. MORRIS. Read the first one.

Mr. OBER. Dr. George W. Taylor.

Mr. MORRIS. You did give him as reference, did you not? You have so testified, Mr. Ober.

Mr. OBER. May I consult my counsel?

Mr. MORRIS. You may.

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. As to Dr. Taylor, I have an independent recollection besides this document. As to the others I have no recollection as having given them, and for that reason I would stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. That is not the reason you are going to stand on your privilege, because you haven't any recollection. You have your own application form in front of you, Mr. Ober. That is your form. That is something that you submitted to the Government. What are the five names that you have on that list? Will you read them into the record?

Mr. RAND. You want him to read the names in the document?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. OBER. I will read the names in that document, but I have not gone beyond that. Dr. George W. Taylor, Dr. Gladys L. Palmer, George Perazich, Harry Magdoff, and Edmund Stone.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you return that, please?

Senator WELKER. As I understand your answer, you are willing to admit that you used the reference of Dr. George W. Taylor, but under the privilege given you by the fifth amendment you decline to answer with respect to the other four.

Mr. OBER. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. I heard you say a moment ago, Mr. Ober, that you did not recall whether or not you used their names as reference. Am I correct on that?

Mr. OBER. I did not recall. I recall that I did use Dr. Taylor's name.

Senator WELKER. Certainly if you cannot recall using a name, you do not have to sit down there and hide behind the fifth amendment. If you cannot recall using something, answer. That is a perfectly legitimate answer. Counsel, I am sure you will agree with me on that. The fifth amendment does not protect you about something you do not

recall. If you do not recall something, say so, and it is a perfectly legitimate answer.

Mr. RAND. Mr. Senator, what is the question? There have been numerous questions involving so-called application forms. I think if Mr. Ober were asked direct questions he would answer them.

Senator WELKER. I think he has been asked direct questions, and if you will pay attention down there as much as we are, you would not have any trouble.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you give George Perazich as a reference at this time?

Mr. RAND. May I consult him a moment in view of the Senator's remarks?

Senator WELKER. Sure.

(Witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. I do not recall.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know George Perazich?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you don't recall whether or not you gave Mr. Perazich as a reference even though we showed his name on your own application form at the time. But we ask you the question, did you know him at that time, and you invoke your privilege under the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Now the acting chairman will order and direct you to answer that question.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mr. Harry Magdoff?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Magdoff was then with the Advisory Commission of the National Defense Council, Washington, D. C. Did you remember him at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, is there anything in the file of Mr. Ober which indicates there was any recommendation made?

Senator WELKER. The record will show that Mr. Mandel is the research director of the committee. I think it already appears in there, but for purposes of this interrogation it will so show again.

Mr. MANDEL. I have here a letter from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1941. The memorandum is to Mr. N. Arnold Tolles from Mr. R. J. Myers:

Re Application for P-3 job, Harry Ober.

I am enclosing a record of training and experience and two samples of writings submitted by Mr. Harry Ober, in support of his application for a P-3 job. I believe Mr. Ober would make a suitable employee, and recommend that you interview him, with the view of employing him if he seems satisfactory.

The attached mimeographed article was written entirely by Mr. Ober. I understand. Both it and the bulletin on trade-union policy indicate the ability to write effectively. Mr. Ober has been highly recommended by David Weintraub, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, and Prof. George Taylor, whose letter I have enclosed. Gladys Palmer has also recommended him, although she commented that he might have something to learn with regard to the analyzing of masses of statistical material. She expressed no doubt that he would be able to pick this up readily. Ober has had a very good academic background in statistics and labor economics.

I am not enclosing the suggested letter to Mr. Ober, since I hope you will call him by telephone today and arrange for him to come down. Otherwise, we should not hope to hear from him before Monday.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you authenticate that letter, and then, Mr. Chairman, may it go into the record of investigation.

Mr. MANDEL. This is a letter from the file.

Mr. MORRIS. Authenticated through either Mr. Myers or Mr. Tolles.

Mr. Chairman, may it go into the record?

Senator WELKER. It may be entered in the record at this point.
(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 77" and was read in full by Mr. Mandel.)

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay in the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. From March 1941 to October, I believe the 22d, of 1952.

Mr. MORRIS. October 22, 1952?

On October 21, 1952, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You were not. Did you appear before the Senate Internal Security Committee at that time?

Mr. OBER. No. That was on the 23d.

Mr. MORRIS. You appeared before the Senate committee on the 23d. Did you receive a summons from Senator Eastland, of this committee, to appear in New York before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on the 22d?

Mr. OBER. I received a telephone call from Western Union about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 22d. Actually I didn't receive it. The telephone call was transmitted to the office where I worked, and they called me in turn and told me that I was to appear the next day.

Mr. MORRIS. That was on the 22d?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Is October 22 the day of your resignation from the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Had you previously appeared before the Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities in New York?

Mr. OBER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you appear there?

Mr. OBER. On the 21st.

Mr. MORRIS. On the 21st. When were you summoned to appear before the grand jury?

Mr. OBER. I don't remember the exact date.

Mr. MORRIS. Approximately how long prior to the 21st?

Mr. OBER. I think 1 day. I think the 21st was a Tuesday, and I received the summons—

Mr. MORRIS. When you received your summons from the grand jury?

Mr. RAND. The witness hasn't finished his answer.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry.

Mr. OBER. I think the 21st was on Tuesday, and I received it on Monday. I am not sure, but I think it was the day before.

Senator WELKER. That is your best recollection?

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party on October 20, the day before you received the summons?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you, after you received the summons from the grand jury to appear, effect a tactical resignation from the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. Pardon?

Mr. MORRIS. After you received summons to appear before the Federal grand jury and subsequently before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, did you effect a tactical resignation from the Communist Party?

Mr. RAND. It is impossible to answer that question because it assumes something else.

Senator WELKER. Counsel, will you reframe it? Will you tell the witness what you mean by tactical resignation?

Mr. MORRIS. A resignation for the purpose of thwarting the grand jury and thwarting the Senate Internal Security Committee so when he appeared before them he could, without fear of perjuring himself, testify that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Reframe the question in view of that explanation.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you, after you had received the summons to appear before the Federal grand jury, confer with members of the Communist Party and have a discussion about your membership in the Communist Party?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. The answer is "No, I did not have any discussions with anybody."

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry, I didn't hear you.

Mr. OBER. The answer is "No, I did not have any discussions with anybody."

Mr. MORRIS. Did you confer with any members of the Communist Party about your appearance before the Federal grand jury?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not. Did you resign from the Communist Party on that date?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. Will you repeat the question, sir?

Mr. MORRIS. Did you resign from the Communist Party on October 20, 1952?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party on October 20, 1952?

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer that.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party on October 21, 1952?

Mr. OBER. I have already testified I was not.

Senator WELKER. That makes it very clear, I think.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Ober, will you describe what was your salary at the time you resigned from the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. Approximately \$9,600 a year.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the nature of your duties in the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. I was the Assistant Chief of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. The general responsibility of that Division was to make surveys on wages and industrial relations, and I was in

charge of the wages part of that work. I was planning surveys by occupation and area and industry and compiling these statistics, that is, directing the compiling of these statistics.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever make an effort to leave the country? In connection with your assignment from the United States Department of Labor, did you ever have to leave the country?

Mr. OBER. Yes, I accompanied Mr. Clague.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is Mr. Clague?

Mr. OBER. Ewan Clague of the Commission of Labor Statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. MORRIS. To where?

Mr. OBER. To Canada, Montreal, as a technical adviser.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. OBER. I am not certain of the year. It must have been around either 1947 or 1948. I am not sure of the year.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. What other trips out of the country have you made in connection with your duties with the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. I took one other trip, and I don't know whether that is considered out of the country or not. To the Canal Zone.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that?

Mr. OBER. I think that was in 1947. I am not certain of the date.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your trip to the Canal Zone in 1947?

Mr. OBER. I was invited by the Canal Zone Administration to assist them to develop a rational wage structure for the Canal Zone employees and to train their own people to administer that wage structure. I stayed there approximately 3 weeks. During that time we worked out the procedures and methods and trained their own people to carry on from that point forward.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, when you left the country to go to Canada, to Montreal, with Mr. Clague, when you left this country to go to the Canal Zone, did you meet and converse with any people known to you to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. You never saw any one that you knew to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. Did you discuss communism with anyone on either of those trips?

Mr. OBER. I don't know how you mean that, because it so happens, for example, that when I was in the Canal Zone, it took in May 1, and they had a demonstration there, and there was general talk about it. So when you put it in that broad framework I don't know what you mean. There would be jokes about that parade and that kind of thing. I don't know what you mean was discussed.

Senator WELKER. You knew that the United Public Workers were very strong in the Canal Zone at that time; did you not?

Mr. OBER. Yes, I heard that they were at that time.

Senator WELKER. You knew of course that Mr. Bernstein was head of the United Public Workers.

Mr. OBER. I did not know that, sir. I don't recall that at that time. I did not meet anybody from the United Public Workers.

Senator WELKER. You knew at the time when you were in the Canal Zone the United Public Workers were actually controlled by the Communist Party, did you not?

Mr. OBER. There was all kinds of talk in the papers about it, but I did not know; I knew the administration dealt with them as a union and considered them as a union. I don't know. I have no personal knowledge of that.

Senator WELKER. Was it just a coincidence that you happened to appear in the Canal Zone when a Communist demonstration was being made on May 1?

Mr. OBER. A pure coincidence. I was invited to do a job, a technical job which the Bureau of Labor Statistics at that time thought I was most competent to do, and I did that job.

Senator WELKER. You decline to tell the committee at this time, under the privilege afforded you by the fifth amendment, whether or not you were a member of the Communist Party when you were in Canada at Montreal and in the Canal Zone, as you have heretofore testified?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask this witness about fellow employees of his in the national research project. These fellow employees—their names have turned up in other phases of this investigation.

Senator WELKER. Have they been sworn to?

Mr. MORRIS. They were turned up in varying forms, Senator. Most of them have been identified as Communists.

Senator WELKER. I would suggest that those who have been identified as Communists you so state to the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, even in the case of those who have not been identified as yet, it may be that in the course of time they will figure in the inquiry. While this witness is here we would like his testimony about him. If they have been identified as Communists, we will say so. If there has been no identification as Communists the record will speak for itself.

Senator WELKER. That is all the acting chairman wanted, so no one would be embarrassed by the testimony.

Mr. MORRIS. David Weintraub was the director of the national research project at the time. He subsequently became a leading official of UNRRA, and up until 1953 was the head of the Economic Division, United Nations. Did you know David Weintraub at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think the record shows that Mr. Weintraub helped get Mr. Ober his position in the Department of Labor.

Did you know Irving Kaplan, the associate director of the national research project?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Solomon Adler who has been identified before this committee by two witnesses as having been a member of a Communist espionage ring? Did you know Solomon Adler at that time?

Mr. OBER. I don't recall having met that person and I don't even recall the name.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Herbert S. Schimmel at the national research project?

Mr. OBER. I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Schimmel was called before the committee in connection with his work at the United Nations and he invoked his privilege against incrimination when asked if he was a Communist during this period.

Alfred Van Tassel?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Van Tassel also appeared before this committee in connection with the United Nations investigation and invoked his privilege when asked if he was a Communist.

Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Fitzgerald was mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley as a Communist in the course of her testimony. I might say that Mr. Van Tassel subsequently worked with the War Production Board and the Senate Small Business Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald worked with the War Production Board and the FEA subsequently.

The next name, V. Lewis Bassie, B-a-s-s-i-e. Did you know V. Lewis Bassie?

Mr. OBER. I know the name. It sounds familiar. I don't recall ever having met Mr. Bassie. I am not sure.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have no testimony about Mr. Bassie.

Now, did you know Mr. Harry Magdoff at that time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Magdoff was identified as a Communist by Elizabeth Bentley.

Mr. Solomon Leshinsky worked with UNRRA. Did you know Solomon Leshinsky?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mr. George—

Senator WELKER. Solomon Leshinsky? Do you have any sworn testimony about him?

Mr. MORRIS. He was identified as a Communist by Elizabeth Bentley.

The next name is George Perazich, who subsequently went with the UNRRA. Did you know George Perazich at the time?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Perazich, Mr. Chairman, I believe was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a Communist.

The next name is Caroline Abrams DeCaux. Did you know Caroline Abrams DeCaux?

Mr. OBER. No, sir. I don't recall—

Mr. RAND. The witness hasn't answered.

Mr. MORRIS. He said "No."

Mr. RAND. And then he went on.

Mr. OBER. I don't recall having met anybody by that name.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Len DeCaux?

Mr. OBER. I know the name. I haven't met him.

Senator WELKER. You have nothing in the record against either of them?

Mr. MORRIS. There is nothing in the record about Caroline Abrams DeCaux. I don't know whether she is related to Len DeCaux. Len DeCaux has been identified as a Communist before our committee, and he appeared and invoked his privilege against incrimination when we asked about him. I don't know whether he is related to Caroline Abrams DeCaux or not.

Senator WELKER. Very well, the record will so show.

Mr. MORRIS. The next name is Charles Flato. Did you know Charles Flato?

Mr. OBER. I don't recall knowing anybody by that name.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions along these lines.

Senator WELKER. Do you have any testimony on Mr. Flato?

Mr. MORRIS. I have nothing prepared at this time on that, Senator.

Senator WELKER. The record will show that there is no testimony about Mr. Charles Flato having been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Mr. Nathan Witt?

Mr. OBER. I know of him. I never met him.

Mr. MORRIS. Since your resignation from the Government, the United States Department of Labor, on October 22, 1952, have you met with David Weintraub?

Mr. OBER. I didn't meet with anybody by that name.

Mr. MORRIS. David Weintraub? You didn't meet with anybody by that name, you say?

Mr. RAND. That was his answer.

Mr. OBER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you have not met with David Weintraub since October 22, 1952?

Mr. OBER. I have not met anybody by that name.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know David Weintraub's sister, Rose Alpher?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, Rose Alpher, the sister of David Weintraub, was identified by Whittaker Chambers before this committee as having been a Communist and she was called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in October of last year and she invoked the privilege when asked the same question.

Have you seen Rose Alpher since October 22, 1952?

Mr. OBER. I haven't seen anybody by that name, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, I want to send to you a piece of paper and ask if you will write your signature, Harry Ober, on that piece of paper, please.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Senator WELKER. Now make two other signatures right after that, will you?

(The witness complied with the request.)

Senator WELKER. Thank you very much. Will you return that paper to me?

Mr. Ober, do you remember taking an oath, a personnel affidavit on the 9th day of July 1941 in connection with your work in the United States Department of Labor, Labor Statistics?

Mr. RAND. Is the question do you remember?

Senator WELKER. Do you remember taking an oath, a personnel affidavit form of oath, on the 9th of July 1941 in connection with your

work in the Labor Statistics Division of the United States Department of Labor?

Mr. OBER. I don't recall that ceremony exactly.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, directing your attention to a document which purports to be a personnel affidavit dated the 9th day of July A. D., 1941, I will ask you whether or not that appears to be your signature.

Mr. RAND. May I look at that and consult with the witness?

Senator WELKER. Yes, Counsel, I would be delighted.

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. OBER. What is the question, sir?

Mr. WELKER. Is that your signature?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, sir.

Senator WELKER. You decline to answer whether or not that is your signature on the document that I have presented to you?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. I will ask you if it isn't a fact that in the document that I have heretofore presented to you and that you and your counsel have read you did not swear:

I, Harry Ober, do solemnly swear or affirm that I have read and understand the foregoing, that I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government I will not advocate or become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Did you, Mr. Ober, swear to that oath on the 9th day of July 1941?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated, sir.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever seen that document before, outside of the time that I presented it to you a moment ago?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Did you on the 9th day of July A. D. 1944, advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence?

Mr. RAND. What was that date, Mr. Senator? I didn't hear it as you were talking.

Senator WELKER. July 9, 1941.

Mr. OBER. I personally never advocated the overthrow of this Government or any government by force or violence.

Senator WELKER. All right, then, why do you hesitate to say that you signed the oath that I presented to you a moment ago bearing date of the 9th day of July 1941, if you never so advocated the overthrow of this Government by force or violence?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, sir.

Senator WELKER. You stand on your privilege. Yet a moment ago you told me you never advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. All this affidavit has to do is to assure the American people that you, Harry Ober, would not advocate the over-

throw of the Government of the United States by force and violence. Which of those statements is correct? Either the affidavit, the oath, or your oral statement a moment ago?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, sir.

Senator WELKER. If you have not advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence as you have testified heretofore that you have not, why do you hesitate in answering whether or not you signed an oath that you would never advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

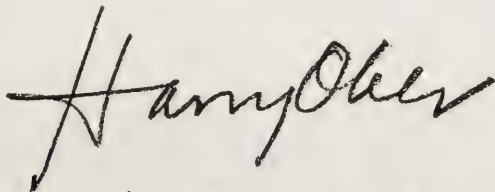
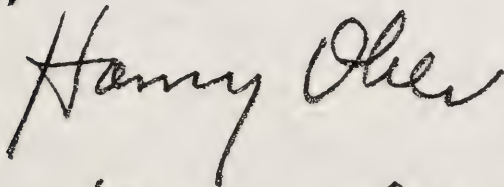
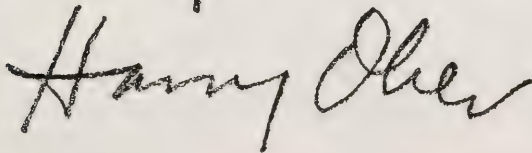
Senator WELKER. As a matter of fact, you know it to be true that is the Communist position to deny that the Communist Party ever advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. You know that to be a fact, do you not?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege, sir.

Senator WELKER. At this time I want the 3 signatures given by the witness a moment ago, written voluntarily by him, to be marked exhibit No. 78 and made a part of this record.

Mr. MORRIS. It will be so marked and made a part of the record.

(The signatures referred to were marked exhibit No. 78 and is as follows:)

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harry Ober". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent "H" and "O".A second handwritten signature in cursive script, identical to the first, reading "Harry Ober".A third handwritten signature in cursive script, identical to the first two, reading "Harry Ober".

Senator WELKER. At the same time I want to incorporate in the record at this point by reference the personnel affidavit dated July 9, 1941, signed by one Harry Ober before Arthur W. Herlly, H-e-r-l-l-y, I believe, who was designated the clerk to administer oaths, and ask that it be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. MORRIS. It shall be done.

(The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 78A and is as follows):

Standard Form No. 17
Approved by the Bureau
May 14, 1941

PERSONNEL AFFIDAVIT

U.S. Department of Labor Labor Statistics Washington, D.C.
(Department or Bureau) (Executive Division) (Place of Employment)

Name Harry Ober
(Print name. Omit or indicate if new and last name. Print or type)

Section 9A of Public 352—76th Congress, approved August 2, 1939, otherwise known as the "Hatch Act," provides:

"(1) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any Act of Congress, to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.

"(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be paid to pay the compensation of such person."

It is provided in various appropriation acts that no part of the funds so appropriated shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. Such acts provide further that any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any such appropriation, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, and that the above penalty shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

do solemnly swear

(or affirm) that I have read and understand the foregoing; that I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Harry Ober
(Signature of Affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of July A.D. 19 41
at Washington, D. C.
(City or town) (State)

[SEAL] Designated Clerk

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Ober, did the national research project disseminate to schools and colleges the products of its work?

Mr. OBER. I believe they did. On request anybody could get that.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that done very extensively?

Mr. OBER. I don't know that, sir. I didn't handle that aspect.

Mr. MORRIS. That was not your responsibility?

Mr. OBER. That was not my responsibility?. There was a staff that handled that kind of thing.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you contributed to New Masses, Mr. Ober?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege.

Senator WELKER. What do you mean, has he contributed? Do you mean money?

Mr. MORRIS. One Harry Ober contributed an article on December 19, 1931, to the New Masses. I just wanted to know whether this is the same Harry Ober.

Senator WELKER. What is your answer to that?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you put into the record a citation about the New Masses.

Mr. MANDEL. Attorney General Francis Biddle has cited the New Masses as a "Communist periodical" in a statement issued in September 1942.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, heretofore the counsel asked you about signing an oath on the 14th day of October 1940 in connection with your application for employment with the Department of Labor. You declined to answer upon the privilege afforded you under the fifth amendment. I want to send down to you a photostatic copy of the application made by one Harry Ober on that date and ask you whether or not that is your signature which appears upon this document.

Mr. OBER. What is the question, sir?

Senator WELKER. Will you read the question?

(The reporter read from his notes as requested.)

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, do you think you are being fair to this committee to decline to answer under the fifth amendment whether or not you have signed an application for employment? It seems outlandish and unreasonable to the acting chairman that that would in any way tend to incriminate you. So once again, I order and direct you to answer the question that I heretofore propounded to you.

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Since you entered the Government in any capacity have you at any time ever imparted or delivered information, secret or otherwise, to anyone who was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. You mean to my knowledge?

Senator WELKER. Yes; I mean to your knowledge.

Mr. OBER. I answer it this way: I never made any unauthorized release of information. I tell you why I do that, because part of my duties in the Department of Labor was when people came in and asked for published information. We had statistics on wages and industrial relations available. To give that to anybody who came in. Some of these people may have been Communists. I couldn't say whether I gave it or didn't give it.

Senator WELKER. You did not have any orders whether or not to give them to Communists or Republicans or Democrats or anybody else? You just gave them out?

Mr. OBER. Whoever came in and asked for it, asked for the information, we gave it to them. It was public information.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Ober, did you ever secretly give out any information not in the ordinary course of your duties?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. You never have?

Mr. OBER. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. I want you to tell me, if you can, again, the circumstances of your appearance before the grand jury. As I understand it, that was in October of when?

Mr. MORRIS. 1952.

Senator WELKER. October 22, I believe.

Mr. OBER. Twenty-one.

Senator WELKER. October 21, 1952. At that time you testified you were not a member of the Communist Party. Am I correct on that?

Mr. OBER. That is correct, although—grand-jury testimony as far as I know is supposed to be confidential.

Senator WELKER. I am not asking you what you testified to before the grand jury. I am asking you for testimony right here. You have testified that on October 22 you were not a member of the Communist Party, before this committee. Am I correct on that?

Mr. OBER. That is correct.

Senator WELKER. On October 21, 1952, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. I believe I testified that I was not.

Senator WELKER. I believe you are correct on that. I want to go into this matter so I am clear on it. On October 21, you testified that you were not a member of the Communist Party. When were you supposed to appear before the grand jury?

Mr. OBER. I think it was October 20. I am not sure. It was the day before I appeared.

Senator WELKER. On October 20, 1952, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OBER. I stand on my privilege as heretofore stated.

Senator WELKER. Did that subpoena have anything to do with your change of political affiliation at that time? Maybe that isn't a fair question. I will withdraw it.

I have no further questions.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, before releasing the witness, we have quite a few documents in the files here that we would like to have proper authentication made of and have them put in the record.

Senator WELKER. They are a matter of public record in the files of the committee?

Mr. MORRIS. They are in the files.

Senator WELKER. After they have been duly authenticated they will be made a part of the record, and Mr. Ober, at this time you are excused from your subpoena. Thank you both for appearing.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85" which follow consecutively.)

EXHIBIT No. 79

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
SERVICE RECORD DIVISION,
Washington 25, D. C., April 14, 1953.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Notice to individuals—This record should be preserved—Additional copies of service histories cannot be furnished due to limited personnel in the Commission. This record may be presented to appointing officers for their inspection.

Name: Ober, Harry.

Date of birth: May 8, 1902.

Authority for original appointment (examination from which appointed or other authority—Executive order, law, or other exemption): Section 2, Rule VIII.

| Effective date | Nature of action | Position, grade, salary, etc. |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Mar. 21, 1941----- | Temporary appointment----- | Associate economist (chief of section) P-3, \$3,200 per annum, Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C. |
| Aug. 15, 1941----- | Termination without prejudice (given probational appointment). | |
| Aug. 16, 1941----- | Probational appointment (associate economist (option 9) 86.00). | Associate economist, (chief of section) P-3, \$3,200 per annum, Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C. (departmental). |
| Dec. 7, 1942----- | Intra-agency transfer----- | Senior labor economist, P-5, \$4,600 per annum, Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Philadelphia regional office, Philadelphia, Pa. field. |
| Apr. 22, 1943----- | do----- | Senior labor economist, P-5, \$4,600 per annum, Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C. (departmental). |
| Oct. 22, 1952----- | Resignation----- | Labor economist, \$9,600 per annum. |

A. M. DEEM,
Chief, Audit Section.

The above transcript of service history does not include salary changes, intra-agency transfers within an organizational unit not involving changes from one official headquarters or duty station to another, and promotions or demotions, since Federal agencies are not required to report such actions to the Commission.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOV 20 1964

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August 2001

Industry Studies & Labor Second

NEW YORK NEW YORK

United States of America (1910)

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NOTIFY YOU OF YOUR APPLICATION

Before filling up this application, consult the accompanying and study carefully the minimum requirements specified therein. Applications from persons who do not meet these requirements will be rejected.

Any false statements in this application, which in under oath, or alteration of a certificate, or the presentation to the Commission of a paper containing any false statement or alteration of a certificate, is a violation of the law and is punishable as such.

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In case the Commission requires for its own verification of all data for the expenditure, the Government reserves the right to refuse to supply the necessary data. It is, therefore, highly important that your application be accompanied by a statement of the Government's position in the expenditure item. It is, therefore, highly important that your application be accompanied by a statement of the Government's position in the expenditure item. It is, therefore, highly important that your application be accompanied by a statement of the Government's position in the expenditure item.

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14. Please state registration fee and how you paid registration fee. (Indicate date of registration of fee on fee schedule)

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We are now accepting applications for the position of **Senior Lecturer in Mathematics** in the Department of Mathematics, University of **Nottingham**. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Mathematics, and will also be responsible for the development of the Department's research programme in the field of **Mathematics**. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research programme in the field of **Mathematics**, and will also be expected to contribute to the Department's research programme in the field of **Mathematics**. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research programme in the field of **Mathematics**, and will also be expected to contribute to the Department's research programme in the field of **Mathematics**.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Georgina M. Vass

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

40. Parents in the United States are required to provide their children with a certain amount of education, and according to the state of Connecticut, for children under 18 years of age, this is a minimum of 12 years of schooling. The state of Connecticut also requires that children be educated in a public school, unless the parents can provide a private school that is approved by the state. The state of Connecticut also requires that children be educated in a school that is accredited by the state. The state of Connecticut also requires that children be educated in a school that is approved by the state. The state of Connecticut also requires that children be educated in a school that is approved by the state.

EXHIBIT 80—Continued

19. (b) (attach) a copy of the announcement of this examination to illustrate the specific requirements to be met. Copy may be hand to person or by mail from nearest Post- or second-class post office. (Give a detailed description of all experience which you offer to meet each requirement stated in the announcement, followed by any collateral or supporting experience; give the dates covering each such item to identify it with the dates of the corresponding item listed in Question 19. a.; show all salary changes, and date of each change, occurring during each period of experience described below; the number and classes of employees, if any, under your supervision, and your reason for leaving such employment.

See Exhibit C for detailed description of experience.

(IF MORE SPACE IS REQUIRED, PASTE A SHEET OF PAPER HERE, AND CONTINUE YOUR STATEMENT)

| Full name | Home address
(Street number only and floor) | Business address
(Street number only and floor) | Position or occupation |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| ✓ Dr. George W. Taylor | 3140 Walnut Street
Phila., Pa. | Industrial Res. Dept.
U. of Pa., Phila., Pa. | Labor
Mediator |
| ✓ Dr. Gladys La Palmer | 3219 North 17th Street
Phila., Pa. | Industrial Res. Dept.
3140 Walnut St., Phila. | Economist |
| ✓ George Paraulich | 1452 Conduit Road NW
Washington, D. C. | Liberty Bank
Buffalo, New York | Asst. Director
Res. Advis. Sec.
Senior Statistician |
| ✓ Harry Magdoff | 1631 Reservoir Road NW | Advisory Commission
Washington, D. C. | Senior Economist |
| ✓ Edward Stone | | Nat'l Def. Council, Wash. D. C. | |

21. Have you any objection to the Commission's making inquiry regarding your character, qualifications, etc., of your present employer?

No
Yes or No

22. Do you read and translate readily any foreign language?

Yes
Yes or No

Indicate which German

PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS, AND REPORTS

Publications, papers, or reports, if called for by the requirements of the questionnaire for which you are applying, must be filed with this application, unless otherwise stated in the questionnaire. When a complete list of publications is called for in the questionnaire, the title, date, issue, and by whom made, and where a copy can be found, must be submitted. When a copy can be found, the name of the publisher and the name of the person for whom the application is filed.

WHEN TO FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH HERE

If your application for which this application is filed is UNANSWERED—that is, if applications are NOT required to assemble in an examination room—ATTACH RECENTLY IN THIS SPACE a photograph of yourself taken within the past 2 years, not a group photograph or proof, and not larger than 2 1/4 inches square. Write your name on the back of the photograph.

SEE EXAMINATION ANNOUNCEMENT

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| 25. In what State or Territory have you legal or voting residence? | Length of such residence in months? (Indicate month to which you refer.) | In what country have you legal or voting residence? | Length of such residence in months? (Indicate month to which you refer.) |
| New York | From Feb. 1921 to Oct. 1930 | Russia, Czecho | From Feb. 1921 to Oct. 1930 |

26. If during the past year you have not resided continuously in the State or Territory in which you claim legal or voting residence, answer the following questions fully:

(a) For what periods since such residence was first established have you been absent therefrom? (Give dates)

April 1939 to date.

(b) What is the name, address, and relationship of the person, if any, living at the place in the State or Territory in which you claim legal or voting residence?

Clara Ober, Mother
1853 Park Place, Brooklyn, New York

(c) Are you now a voter in such State or Territory?

Yes

27. If you are under 21 years of age, give the legal residence and the post-office address of your parent or parents, or your guardian.

| Legal residence of parents or guardian | | Length of such residence | | City or town | | County | | State | |
|--|----|--------------------------|----|--------------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| From | To | From | To | From | To | From | To | From | To |
| From | To | From | To | From | To | From | To | From | To |
| | | | | | | | | | |

28. If you are a married woman fill in the following blanks:

(a) Date of marriage

(b) Legal residence of husband

(c) Duration of his residence there: From

29. Are you a member of any political party or organizations which advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?

If so, name the organization

JURAT (OR OATH).—This jurat (or oath) must be executed.

The following oath must be taken before a notary public, the secretary of a United States civil service board of examiners or other officer authorized to administer oaths, before whom the applicant must appear in person. The following are among those not authorized to administer this oath: Postmasters, Army officers, post-office inspectors, and chief clerks and assistant chief clerks in the Railway Mail Service.

The completion and work in connection with any material required to be submitted for this examination are entirely my own and in the completion of the same I have received no assistance whatsoever.

I, the undersigned, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM) THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE BY ME IN ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS ARE FULL AND TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SO HELP ME GOD.

"I solemnly swear" or "I affirm," and if married, use full name (give name), as "Mrs. Mary L. Doe."

(Signature of applicant)

When filled in by the applicant, this space must be filled in with the name and address of the applicant.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me according to law by the above-named applicant, this 14th day

of October, 1940, at city [or town] of Brooklyn

county of Kings, and State [or Territory or District] of New York

(Signature of officer) Alexander J. Zukerman

(Official title) Notary Public

OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE

Except as specified below, this certificate is required of all applicants for positions in the Department of Social Services at Washington, D. C., INCLUDING RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Eligibility for the Departmental service will not be affected unless legal requirements are met and this certificate is properly executed. For positions in the Departmental service, applicants must show legal or valid residence in the State or Territory claimed for at least 1 year next preceding the closing date for receipt of applications specified in the announcement of the examination for which application is made.

This certificate must be executed by a notary public, county, municipal, or police-court clerk, mayor, justice of the peace, or other officer in the county or city in which the applicant claims residence, provided the officer has an official (residence) seal, and, or, in lieu thereof, that his official character is certified to by proper officer, under official (residence) seal, and provided that the applicant is the owner of the premises claimed for residence in the same county or city claimed by the applicant. The applicant is not required to appear in person before the officer who executes this certificate, but the officer should satisfy himself as to facts to which he is called. Upon credits and competent opinion.

I, a Notary Public of the county of Kings, and State [or Territory] of New York

do hereby certify that Alexander J. Zukerman, the applicant who submits the above in connection with

a civil service examination, is now a resident of the county of Kings, and State [or Territory]

of New York, and has been such resident for 19 years 3 months next preceding the date hereof

Dated at Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State [or Territory]

of New York, this 14 day of October, 1940

(Official residence seal) A. J. Zukerman

(Signature of officer) Alexander J. Zukerman

If measure or correction be made in "Officer's Certificate," certification must be made on margin by the officer who executed the certificate, showing such correction

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1940-O-2-7444

EXHIBIT 80—Continued

EXAMINATION No. 129

(Unassembled)

ASSOCIATE ECONOMIST

List of items submitted

- (1) Application Form 8.
- (2) *Exhibit A*.—"Statement of Physical Defect."
- (3) *Exhibit B*.—"Most Important Course in Economics and Related Subjects."
- (4) *Exhibit C*.—"Detailed Description of Qualifying Experience."
- (5) *Exhibit D*.—"List of Writings."
- (6) *Exhibit E*.—"Trade Union Policy and Technological Change," by Harry Ober.
- (7) *Exhibit F*.—"Union Policies Relating to Technological Developments," by David Weintraub and Harry Ober.
- (8) *Exhibit G*.—"Some Measures of Changing Labor Productivity and Their Uses in Economic Analysis," by David Weintraub.
- (9) *Exhibit H*.—"Naturalization Record."

EXHIBIT A, QUESTION 7: STATEMENT OF PHYSICAL DEFECT

The vision of my left eye is poor. I can only distinguish large objects with it when it is uncorrected. In a corrected state, however, I can distinguished letters about 10 inches long at a distance of twenty feet. The vision of my right eye is 20/25 (Snellen) uncorrected and 20/20 (Snellen) corrected. I have been wearing glasses since February 1940.

EXHIBIT B, QUESTION 18 (E): MOST IMPORTANT COURSES IN ECONOMICS AND RELATED SUBJECTS

College of the City of New York—Undergraduate courses

| Course | Instructor | Credits |
|--|---|---------|
| Economics I: Principles..... | Prof. Steiner..... | 3 |
| Economics II: Econ. Development of U. S..... | Prof. Byers and Dr. Fred B. Robinson..... | 4 |
| Labor Problems..... | Prof. Allen..... | 3 |
| Money and Banking..... | Prof. Byers..... | 3 |
| Statistics..... | Do not remember..... | 4 |
| South American Markets..... | Prof. Snider..... | 3 |
| Imperialism..... | Prof. J. Salwyn Schapiro..... | 3 |

University of Pennsylvania—Graduate School of Arts and Science

| Course | Instructor | Credits |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Advanced Statistics..... | Prof. Simon S. Kuznets..... | 4 |
| Inductive Economics..... | Prof. Raymond T. Bowman..... | 4 |
| Labor..... | Prof. Geo. W. Taylor..... | 4 |
| Economic Theory..... | Prof. Ralph Young..... | 4 |
| Personnel Relations..... | Prof. Fisher..... | 4 |
| Courses Attending at Present: | | |
| Research in Industry..... | Prof. Bezanson..... | 2 |
| Economic Developments..... | Prof. Simon S. Kuznets..... | 2 |

NOTE. I am a candidate for a Master's Degree. Twenty-four credits are required for a master's degree and a thesis.

My studies at the C. C. N. Y. were on a full-time basis. My studies at the University of Pennsylvania were partly on a full-time basis and partly on a part-time basis. The graduate school requires for a full-time study at least 12 credits a year. In 1939-40 I have completed 12 credits. The other credits were scattered over two years.

EXHIBIT C, QUESTION 19 (B): DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE

(National Bureau of Economic Research)

[Item 4, Question 19 (a)]

(a) *Date*

I was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research from December 1929 to March 1930 as a temporary employee.

(b) *Organizational Structure and Function of the National Bureau of Economic Research*

The Bureau was organized in 1920. Its objective was formulated to be "to ascertain and to present to the public important economic facts and the interpretation thereof in a scientific and impartial manner." The Bureau is organized on the following basis: It has a group of officers at the top, but the policy-making body as well as the controlling body is a board of directors which is composed of "Directors at large", "Directors by University appointment", and "Directors appointed by other organizations", all professional and labor organizations. The working body is the research staff headed by Director Wesley C. Mitchell, who was appointed by the Board. The director supervises the research staff, whose members are in direct charge of individual studies. Each staff member in turn is aided by as many research assistants as he needs. The final product of any member of the research staff, which is proposed by the Director of Research for publication, is submitted to each member of the Board for approval.

(c) *Position Held in NBER*

During the period of my employment in the NBER I held the position of Research Assistant to Dr. Leo Wolman. (Question 19 a, item 4.) My salary was \$1,560 per year. Since my position was of a temporary character, I left when the work of assembling statistics on the value of current public contracts awarded in the construction industry had been completed.

(d) *Type of Research Project Undertaken*

As Research Assistant (question 19 a, item 4), my major function was to assist Dr. Leo Wolman in the preparation of his study on "Planning and Control of Public Works." I collected and tabulated data on the volume and types of public-construction award in the current year in order to provide a basis for estimating prospects for employment in this field in the immediate future. A good deal of the statistical material was available at the F. W. Dodge Corporation files, under special codes, as value of contracts awarded, and I had to acquaint myself thoroughly with this source and the method of coding. I also worked from the files of the New York City Board of Transportation and compiled their figures on contracts awarded in this field. It was my responsibility to classify the contracts properly and to determine on the comparability of different sources of material.

(e) *Number of Research Assistants Supervised*

None.

(f) *Research Reports Completed*

As Research Assistant I was not required to complete my reports.

(New York State Board of Housing)

[Item 5, Question 19 (a)]

(a) *Dates*

I was employed with the New York State Board of Housing from March 1930 to August 1930.

(b) *Organizational Structure and Functions of the Housing Board*

The New York State Board of Housing was specifically charged with the administration of the State Housing Law with respect to projects organized and operated under its terms. "Its duties include investigation of housing needs and conditions throughout the State; preparation of plans for correcting such conditions; the collection and distribution of information relating to housing; assistance in the preparation of legislation and regulations in relation to housing throughout the State; cooperation with local housing boards and similar bodies in cities and other localities, the encouragement of cooperative housing and tenant ownership of dwellings, and study of the means of lowering rents by securing economy in the construction and management of buildings." The Board of Housing appointed the research director, Dr. Asher Achinstein, who was charged with the responsibility of collecting information needed by the Board on any phase of its duties.

(c) Position Held at the Housing Board

During the period of my employment at the Board my position was Research Assistant to Dr. Achinstein. My salary was \$1,560 per year. Since I was hired to assist in the preparation of a report on "The Standard of Living of 400 Families in a Model Housing Project," my employment was terminated at the completion of the study.

(d) Type of Research Project Undertaken

As Research Assistant to Dr. Achinstein on this study "The Standard of Living of 400 Families in a Model Housing Project," my job was to assist in the field work. A special schedule was being filled out by 400 families regarding their income and expenditures and it was my task to aid in the filling out, to interview the families and convince them of the importance of the schedules, to contact the management of the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, and to secure their cooperation. When the schedules were completed, I assisted in the arrangement of the tabulations, coding, and in the editing of the schedules. Under the direct supervision of Dr. Achinstein I accumulated considerable experience in the reasoning underlying various statistical methods used and in the interpretation of the data. I also secured valuable field-work experience.

(e) Number of Assistants Supervised

None.

(f) Research Reports Completed

The character of my work as Assistant to Dr. Achinstein did not require that I complete any reports. My contribution to the report I worked on is entered in an acknowledgment on page 9 of the report of the State Board of Housing on "The Standard of Living of 400 Families in a Model Housing Project" by Asher Achinstein, July 20, 1931.

National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques (WPA)

[Item 9, Question 19 (a)]

NOTE.—Applicant considers this experience as his best qualifying experience for the position covered by this application.

(a) Dates

I have been employed by the National Research Project continuously from July 6, 1937, up to the present time.

(b) Organizational Structure and Functions of the National Research Project

Under the authority granted by the President in the Executive order which created the Works Progress Administration, the Administration was authorized to establish "a research program for the purpose of collecting and analyzing data bearing on problems of unemployment, employment, and relief." The National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques was organized in December 1935 as part of the research program "to inquire into the extent of recent changes in industrial techniques and to evaluate the effects of these changes on the volume of employment and unemployment." The organization and direction of the project was assigned to Mr. David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan, who were appointed respectively Director and Associate Director. The task set for the Directors was "to assemble and organize the existing data which bear on the problem and to augment the data by field surveys and analyses." Since September 1, 1939, the Project has been sponsored by the National Resources Board, Executive office of the President.

Since the treatment of such a wide field of economic activity required the utilization of all available resources of research materials and personnel, it was necessary to organize the work into several groups of studies in the major industrial categories. Within these groups it was endeavored to conduct individual studies "which could cover as diverse as possible a selection of types of technological change and industrial situations." In general the major sections were organized as follows: (1) Studies in Types and Rates of Technological Change; (2) Studies in Production, Productivity, and Employment; (3) Studies of Effects of Industrial Change on Labor Markets.

Many governmental and private agencies which engage in the collection of data cooperated with the project. The governmental agencies included the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior,

the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Social Security Board, the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Tariff Commission. The cooperating private agencies were the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota, and the Agricultural Economics Department in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of California, Illinois, Iowa, and New York.

(c) Positions Held at the National Research Project

During the period of my employment at the National Research Project I held successively the following positions: Assistant economist at \$2,400 per annum from July 1937 to July 1938; associate economist at \$2,900 per annum from August 1938 to August 1939; economist at \$3,200 per annum from September 1939 to September 1940; and senior economist at \$3,600 per annum from September 1940 to the present. Each successive assignment outlined here constituted a promotion. I am still employed at the National Research Project.

(d) Types of Research Project Undertaken

As assistant economist from July 1937 to July 1938 I aided the Director, David Weintraub, in the review of preliminary reports when they were submitted by individual members of the staff. It was my duty to read the manuscripts in detail and, in the light of the original objectives, to see to what extent the reports fulfilled those objectives. The review consisted of a detailed memorandum to the Director outlining: the objectives of the report and the extent to which data substantiate them; the structure and organization of the report, to review whether or not there was clear developmental sequence; the economic reasoning underlying the development of the argument; the internal consistency of the statistical methods used; the style and the state of the report as a whole as far as publication was concerned. It was also my task to make a series of recommendations to the Director with regard to the disposition of the report. Such recommendations included proposals for revision, reorganization, rewriting, addition of material, and publication. The final action, of course, was the province of the Director. The reports I have written detailed memoranda for include: Trends in Size and Production of the Aggregate Farm Enterprise, 1909-36; Influence of Economic and Technical Changes on Employment in Agriculture; Farm-City Migration and Industry's Labor Reserve; Decasualization of Longshore Work in San Francisco; The Economic Effects of Changes in Farm Power and Equipment, and many others.

I have also assisted the Director, David Weintraub, in the preparation of his paper for the American Statistical Association meeting of December 1938, printed in March 1939 issue of the Journal of the American Statistical Association, pp. 153-63, entitled "Some Measures of Changing Labor Productivity and Their Uses in Economic Analysis." My particular contribution to this paper consisted in the selection of the statistical examples which were illustrative of the reasoning developed at each stage of the paper. I have also assisted in the writing of the material for each of these examples and in the planning and review of the preliminary paper. (My assistance has been acknowledged in the paper.)

(2) In August 1938 the Director assigned me the task of organizing and writing a study on Trade Union Policies and Technological Change. In general the objective of the study was to collect and organize all the information on trade-union actions with respect to changes in techniques and to outline the specific measures which have been undertaken for the solution of these actions. The subject involved the analysis of the influence of different competitive situations on the distribution of the gains from technological changes, on the maintenance of jobs in the face of changes, on the wage policies which have been evolved to meet the effects of such changes, and on union and managerial cooperation for the economic utilization of new techniques. The material for the study was collected from secondary sources and from original sources contained in trade-union files, arbitration decisions, employers' associations as well as individual experts in the field of labor economics. The study was planned, organized, and written entirely by me under the general supervision of the Director. It was completed in May of 1940, when it was published in printed form.

During this time I was invited to present a paper on Union Policies Relating to Technological Changes, as coauthor with Mr. Weintraub, at a Round Table Conference of the American Economic Association, in Philadelphia, December 1939. The material collected for the study on Trade Union Policies and Techno-

logical Change provided the contents for the paper. I have planned, organized, and written the paper jointly with the Director, Mr. Weintraub, and abstract of the paper appeared in the March 1940 Supplement of the American Economic Review, Part 2, pp. 255-7.

(3) In June 1940 I was assigned the task of preparing for the final, overall report now in preparation a section on The Influence of Technological and Economic Changes on the Worker in the Labor Market. I was then promoted to Senior Economist and I have shared the responsibility for organizing, planning, and writing this section with another senior economist. In general the section consists of the following subtopics: (1) The Market as an Intermediary for Securing an Income; (2) Dislocations in the Labor Market; (3) The Incidence of Unemployment; and (4) Attempts at Solution of Unemployment. The entire section was planned by myself and Mr. Fitzgerald jointly, but I am directly responsible for the writing of 1, 3, and 4. In the analysis and organization of this section all phases of labor economics are involved. The outline for this section has been completed and the writing is now in progress.

(e) Number of Assistants Supervised

From July 1937 to July 1938 I supervised only one clerical assistant. From August 1938 to the present I have supervised at all times one research assistant and at times two research assistants and one clerical assistant.

(f) Research Reports Completed

I have completed the report on Trade Union Policies and Technological Change. I have also compiled jointly with the Director the paper on Union Policies Relating to Technological Changes, and have assisted in the completion of a paper on Some Measures of Changing Labor Productivity and Their Uses in Economic Analysis. I have, in addition, prepared many official reports and memoranda which are on file and are not available for submission.

EXHIBIT D, LIST OF WRITINGS

(1) Trade Union Policy and Technological Change, by Harry Ober. Published in printed form by the Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Report No. L-8, in Philadelphia, April 1940, 129 pages.

The table of contents includes: Preface, Introduction, Minimizing Displacement, Maintenance and Earnings, Reduction in Hours of Work, Security of Job Tenure, and Union Interest in Managerial Problems. The report was planned, organized, and written by the applicant.

(2) Union Policies Relating to Technological Changes, by David Weintraub and Harry Ober. A paper presented at the Conference of the American Economic Association in Philadelphia, December 1939, mimeographed, 28 pages. An abstract of the paper appeared printed in the American Economic Review, Part 2, Supplement, March 1940, pp. 225-27.

This paper was based on the material collected by me for the above report, Trade Union Policy and Technological Change. Mr. Weintraub and I jointly formulated the paper, and I have written most of it under his direct guidance and supervision.

(3) Some Measures of Changing Labor Productivity and Their Uses in Economic Analysis, by David Weintraub. Published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1938, pp. 153-56.

I have assisted Mr. Weintraub in the selection of the statistical problems which illustrate the main arguments in the paper. I have prepared the tables and have written an analysis of each which Mr. Weintraub used in the writing of the paper. Credit for assistance in the preparation of this paper is indicated in a footnote (1) on page 153. (Reprint submitted.)

(4) I have also written a number of official reports and memoranda in the course of my work on the National Research Project, but copies are not available for submission or even for abstracting.

(Signed) HARRY OBER.

EXHIBIT No. 81

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
May 18, 1949.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: The Files.
From: James E. Faurot.
Subject: Position Description.

Attached is a redescription of the duties of Harry Ober in the Division of Wage Analysis, Branch of Industry Wage Studies. As this new description involves no change in organization, title, or grade, no fanfold action will be necessary.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

POSITION DESCRIPTION

1. Dept'l. 2. Washington, D. C.
3. Reason for submission: Redescription in lieu of P-6-27 (174).
4. Agency position No. —.
5. C. S. C. certification No. 751.
6. Date of certification: May 9, 1949.
7. Date received from C. S. C.: May 12, 1949.
8. Classification Action:
Allocation by: a. Civil Service Commission. b. Department, agency, or establishment. c. Bureau.
Class Title of Position: Labor Economist P-6.
Service: P. Series: 174. Grade: 6. Initials: ERW. Delegated authority: JG. Date: 3/18/49.
9. Organizational title of position (if any).
10. Name of employee: Ober, Harry, P-6-27 (174).
11. Department, agency, or establishment: Department of Labor. a. First Subdivision: Bureau of Labor Statistics. b. Second Subdivision: Office of Program Operations. c. Third subdivision: Division of Wage Analysis. d. Fourth Subdivision: Branch of Industry Wage Studies. e. Fifth Subdivision: Office of Branch Chief.
12. Not applicable.
13. This is a complete and accurate description of the duties and responsibilities of this position.
14. Not applicable.
15. Certification by dept.:

HARRY M. DOUTY,
Labor Economist (Chief, Wage Analysis Division) P-7-215 (174).

CARL W. MINGST,
Personnel Officer.

16. Under general direction, I am responsible for carrying out the work of the division in the field of industry wage studies.

This work consists of the collection and analysis of wages by occupations. Three major types of studies are included: Locality studies; nationwide industry studies, and white-collar studies. Each of these three groups of studies is the responsibility of a separate section of the Branch. The locality studies are designed primarily for local use in bargaining and wage administration. Nationwide studies are made in industries that are not concentrated in urban centers and where interest in wages is nationwide in scope. The white-collar studies include office worker studies in all industries and studies of selected professional occupations. There is, however, considerable variation in emphasis in some occupations. In factory occupations hourly earnings are of prime interest; in office occupations weekly earnings are the basic data. In addition, information on wages and related practices such as vacations, insurance, shift premiums, and various benefit is obtained in all studies.

In executing the Division's work in this area, I am responsible for providing guidance to each of the three sections so that there is clear understanding of the scope and objectives of each program and thereby to attain a maximum of

independence on the part of the sections for their phases of the work. This is accomplished through technical conferences outlining basic proposals, through review and discussion of survey plans including drafts of instructions and procedures, and review of final survey results. The industry-wage program is standardized insofar as certain basic needs are concerned but must be adapted from year to year toward long-term objectives and must be coordinated so that collection activities may be combined into single visits on the part of field agents. The long-term objectives toward which development and experiments are now in progress, under my direction, is the community-type-wage-survey approach. Once survey objectives and aims have been made clear to the section chiefs, they undertake the planning and developmental aspects for their phases of the program.

The planning of general program as well as each of the specific studies requires periodic meetings with representatives of unions, trade associations, and other Government agencies. As the general economic setting of our country changes, the emphasis in bargaining and wage administration also shifts. These changes result in new needs for data or in changes of specific items. During these conferences suggestions are obtained and arrangements are made for timing and for types of tabulations and reports. Insofar as practicable these suggestions are then incorporated into the various programs. These conferences are attended by the section chiefs, but initial meetings, particularly in the more important industries, are also attended by myself.

I am required to act as consultant on technical matters relating to wages to various Government agencies, international bodies, labor, and employer organizations. These conferences frequently involve broad questions of industry and occupational classification, clarification of wage concepts, problems of wage and salary administration, and related subjects.

I participate with the Chief of the Division, the Chief of the Branch of Wage Problems and the Chief of the Branch of Wage Operations in coordinating the activities of the staff of the field offices so that the program of industry-wage studies will be properly implemented and I perform related duties as required.

EXHIBIT No. S2

JULY 7, 1947.

Memorandum to: Mr. V. S. Hudson, acting chairman, Committee on Superior Accomplishment.
From: Ewan Clague.

This is in reply to your memorandum of June 20 in which you request clarification of several points relating to Mr. Ober's performance as Acting Chief of the Wage Analysis Branch.

Mr. Harry M. Douty, present incumbent of the position of Chief of the Wage Analysis Branch, was not available for assignment to this position until March 1947, because of a highly specialized assignment elsewhere in the Bureau. The fact that Mr. Douty was assigned to this position without promotion is in no way a reflection on Mr. Ober's ability. His selection was made on the basis of a number of factors involving shifts in operating functions effected as a result of program changes. The Bureau's decision to place Mr. Douty in the position does not imply that Mr. Ober was deficient in any of his duties, nor does it imply any change in the excellence of his performance.

Your memorandum states that the committee is aware of the fact that the efficiency rating for Mr. Ober as of March 31, 1946, represents an appraisal of only the first 6 months of his duties as Acting Branch Chief. I would like to point out that this 6 months' period represents the stage of initiating the reorganization of the Wage Branch, at which time it was difficult, if not impossible, to appraise objectively his work. A fair and proper evaluation of his efficiency could be made only after the new program had been implemented and its operations tested. On the basis of this experience and knowledge, the Bureau recommended an award for superior accomplishment for Mr. Ober. An evaluation of his efficiency covering the entire period of time he served as Acting Branch Chief would substantiate this recommendation. Mr. Ober's efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1946, through March 31, 1947, now pending approval by the Bureau committee, is an excellent one with outstanding performance markings on elements 21 and 24. This rating undoubtedly will be approved.

I believe the committee properly raised the questions you have put in your memorandum. Unfortunately, however, it did not have benefit of the knowledge of all factors involved in this situation. I trust that I have answered satisfactorily the points you have raised.

EXHIBIT No. 83

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
Washington 25, June 29, 1947.

To: Mrs. Arynees Joy Wickens, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

From: V. S. Hudson, acting chairman, Committee on Superior Accomplishment.

This refers to your memorandum of April 28, recommending an additional within-grade increase as a reward for superior accomplishment for Mr. Harry Ober. This memorandum reached the committee last week and was considered at its meeting on June 18.

Before taking final action on this recommendation, the committee would appreciate a clarification of several points relating to Mr. Ober's performance.

The justification for this increase (sec. III of your memorandum) is based almost entirely on Mr. Ober's performance while Acting Chief of the Wage Analysis Branch from October 1945 to February 1947. Each of the five paragraphs of this justification relates to his performance in this acting capacity, except for a reference in paragraph A to the fact that Mr. Ober "carried on in an outstanding manner his regular duties as Chief of the Industry Wage Studies Division." In terms of your memorandum our determination as to this award must be based in the main on his successful performance, while at a P-6 level, of the duties of a P-7 position.

Section III of the memorandum sets forth evidence of outstanding performance by Mr. Ober in completing a new organization of the Branch, establishing new divisions, training division chiefs, reassigning the entire staff, guiding the program through a period of change, directing improvements in the program, and effecting significant economies. The committee finds it difficult to reconcile this statement of outstanding performance with the Bureau's failure to promote Mr. Ober at a time when the position of Branch Chief became vacant. It is properly beyond the function of this committee to inquire into the Bureau's selection for promotion; deficiencies in performance which caused the Bureau to decide not to promote Mr. Ober might, however, also have a bearing on the committee's consideration of a special within-grade salary advancement.

The committee would also appreciate further clarification of Mr. Ober's efficiency rating covering the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. There is a notation on this efficiency rating that Mr. Ober was "Acting Branch Chief for 6 months in addition to other duties." Element (21)—Effectiveness in planning broad programs—which is defined as "having administrative responsibility for establishing and managing an overall progress and organization," is marked adequate. Section III of your memorandum indicates that when Mr. Ober became Acting Chief of the Branch "it was his task to effect the new organization of the Branch, which existed in outline form only * * * (to establish) three new divisions, etc." Element (24)—Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates—is also marked adequate. This element is defined as "having supervisory responsibility for breaking down functions and processes into work assignments, for directing such assignments to particular position, and for determining level and quality of production in operations to be required in other positions. * * *" Section III of your memorandum indicates that Mr. Ober had responsibility as Acting Chief for "the review and refinements of new position classifications and the reassignment of the staff in its entirety to the new duties." It appears that part of the justification for the recommended increase is based on outstanding performance on the two factors covered by the elements defined above.

We recognize in regard to our first question that there are cases where an employee acting in a superior position may do an outstanding job but at the time the position is to be filled another employee is available with greater experience, ability, and potentialities and that such cases do not necessarily represent a reflection upon the employee who had acted in the capacity over a period of time.



We recognize, also that the efficiency rating including Mr. Ober's service during the first 6 months of his service as Acting Branch Chief may not represent a final evaluation of his performance, which could not be made until the total results could be examined at some later date.

As indicated above, however, before taking final action, the committee feels that it needs a statement from you on these points.

EXHIBIT No. 84

THE PANAMA CANAL,
CANAL ZONE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Balboa Heights, C. Z., May 13, 1947.

Mr. RICHARD F. JONES, Jr.,
*Chief, Business Management Branch, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. JONES: On the occasion of Mr. Harry Ober's return to Washington to resume his duties in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I take pleasure in expressing the sincere appreciation of the Canal administration for the fine cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in making his services available to this administration.

Mr. Ober, Mr. Mell W. Fleetwood, and Mr. Floyd C. Mann have been of invaluable assistance to the Canal administration in the formulation of a program for the analysis of certain Panama Canal and Panama Railroad positions and in the establishment of a cost of living index. The services of Messrs. Fleetwood and Mann can be utilized to great advantage for a further period of time, but, in accordance with the agreement between your Bureau and Governor Mehaffey, arrangements will be made for their return to Washington prior to the end of this fiscal year.

Cordially yours,

F. K. NEWCOMER, *Acting Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 85

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA,
WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
January 16, 1941.

Mr. ROBERT MYERS,
*Wage and Hour Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. MEYERS: Yesterday I met David Weintraub who told me of your interest in considering the application of Harry Ober for a position with your section. It gives real gratification to be able to recommend a man like Ober. He is one of my students who is presently writing a paper on wage policy that promises to be really significant. Ober has maturity and a high degree of intelligence that would, in my judgment, make him a valuable addition to your staff.

It is at the suggestion of Mr. Weintraub that I am writing this note and I hope you will understand the circumstances.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORRIS. Mrs. MacKichan, will you come forward please.

Senator WELKER. Let the record show at this time a voluntary witness appeared before the acting chairman and the staff and gave some information with respect to the time the witness Harry Ober was subpoenaed and it is material to the inquiry. We will swear the witness and hear her testimony. Will you raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. MacKICHAN. I solemnly swear.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. KENNETH A. MacKICHAN, TAKOMA PARK, MD.

Senator WELKER. Will you state your name and your residence?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. Mrs. Kenneth A. MacKichan, 7607 16th Avenue, Takoma Park.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you reside next to the witness, Harry Ober?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you hear Harry Ober's testimony here today?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you recall a summons being sent to Mr. Ober in October of last year?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give us your recollection of the events taking place at that time?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning a man appeared at my door and asked if I knew how he could get in touch with the Obers next door.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was this man?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. He identified himself as connected with the United States Government, and said it was very important that he see them and that his time was valuable and if he had to sit there until they came home in the afternoon he would do it, but he could be saved some valuable time if I would tell him how to reach them. I had her telephone number and I gave it to him. He said, "May I come in and use your phone?" Which he did. I heard him tell her over the phone that he had to deliver an important document to one or the other of the two and could he see her. She agreed to come to her home during her lunch hour. He waited in his car until she came at noon, and they went in her house. I assumed that he delivered the subpoena at that time.

Senator WELKER. Did you see him in the car?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I saw him in his own car in front of her house.

Senator WELKER. Did you see him enter her house?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I did, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you recall the date?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. I can't. It was that Monday or that Tuesday, one, and that marshal will know, who delivered it.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that this testimony be received into the record in connection with the Ober testimony. The one thing which has to be established here is if this is the service which was being effected upon Mrs. Ober by the grand jury or the service being effected by the Internal Security Subcommittee.

Mrs. MACKICHAN. Was that on the 24th, the subcommittee?

Mr. MORRIS. We will have to check our dates. We would just like to receive the evidence as such and let us integrate that testimony with other facts that we have.

Senator WELKER. You read something in the paper, I think, Madam. That you told us about while we were in brief recess, about the time of the service of the summons. Do you want to relate that to the reporter?

Mrs. MACKICHAN. In the newspaper it stated that Mr. Ober resigned his job before he received the subpoena, that he received word by wire about 4 p. m. If it was 4 p. m. the next day, O. K. But he received it before 4 p. m. that particular day.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. MORRIS. We can integrate this testimony, Senator, with other facts in the case.

Senator WELKER. Very well. I want to thank you on behalf of Chairman Jenner and the whole committee and the staff for your volunteering this testimony and coming before us. We appreciate it very much.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m., the subcommittee was recessed, subject to the call of the chairman.)

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